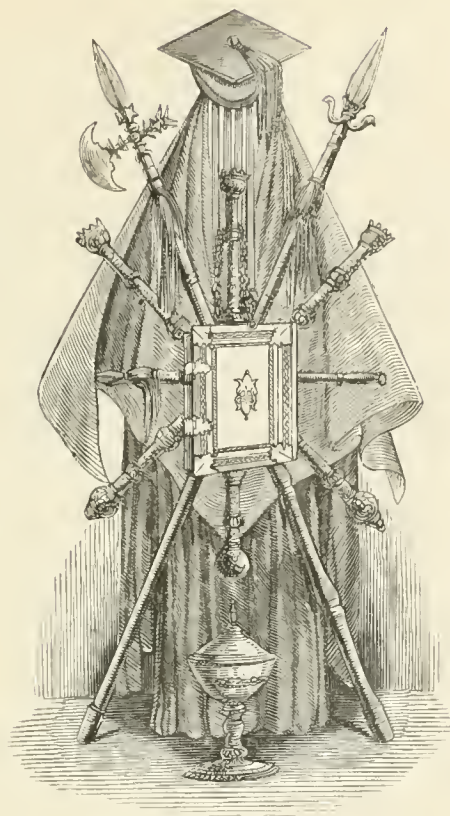






THE
CAMBRIDGE PORTFOLIO:



EDITED BY THE REV. J. J. SMITH, M.A.,

FELLOW AND TUTOR OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

BAS.

What have we here?

ANTIP. A trimly-wrought Portfolio, my Lord,
Full of rich things and rare devices.—I
Have heard it was his love, his pet, his joy,—
To glean by day, and sow for it by night:—
Would it might please you!

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

VOLUME II.

	TO FACE PAGE
The Walks. <i>Frontispiece.</i>	
Hobson's Conduit	313
The Fountain, Trinity College	318
William Harvey	340
The Hall, King's College	344
The Hall-Screen, Trinity College	345
The Hall, Trinity College	346
The Chapel, Jesus College	352
In the Chapel, Jesus College	353
The Ante-Chapel, Jesus College	354
Jesus College	357
The Petty Cury	359
Mantle-piece, in the Cross Keys	360
In Trinity Street	360
Old Wood-work from the White Horse	364
Sidney Sussex College	378
O. Cromwell	397
Egyptian Sarcophagus	409
Christ's College, Fellows' Building	412
The Bath, Christ's College	412
The Chapel, Corpus Christi College	415
The Pepysian Library	423
Fire-place over Old King's Gate	430
Trinity Hall Street	430
The Halcomblen Chantry, King's College	433
View from the New Building, St. John's College	433
Desk of Brass, King's College	434
The Screen, King's College Chapel	435
Wood-carving on the Screen, King's College Chapel	435
Wood-carving on the Screen, King's College Chapel	435
Great St. Mary's Church	449
A Portrait in Jesus College	478
Trumpington Street	479
Pembroke College	479
Archbishop Cranmer	480
The Chapel, St. Peter's College	485
The Entrance, St. John's College	488
East Window, St. Peter's College Chapel	488
East Window, Little St. Mary's	489
The Tomb of the Lady Margaret	501
Carving in Wood, Library of Trinity College	507

THOMAS HOBSON.

WE confess ourselves rather puzzled to know in what manner to deal with the hero of the present chapter, under so many different forms is he represented by his biographers. The greater part of them represent him as uniting the professions of horsedealer and carrier in his own person, and at the same time exhibit him as a benefactor of our town in a way hereafter to be told. One chronicler hails him

“Thou friend to man, and the less friended beast.”

Another,

“A man not learned, yet a man of letters;”

while Milton endeavours to overthrow all these opinions by asserting him to be

“Made of sphere *iron*, never to decay.”

But as the last named authority elsewhere informs us that

“Death hath broke his girt
And here, alas, hath laid him in the dirt,”

we must reject his evidence as contradicting itself, and treat our hero as a man indeed, but of that species of which Proteus was the progenitor.

And, first, all dwellers in and visitors of Cambridge are well acquainted with a stream which runs by their side for a quarter of a mile as they come into the town on the London Road, and which, after accompanying them from the Bridge to the end of Downing Terrace, is there separated into two parts, one of which runs down both sides of Trumpington Street as far as Pembroke College, where it disappears like the Arethusa of old and is seen no more until sought for in its ortygia, the conduit in the Market Place: the other branch is carried along Downing Terrace and thence flows down both sides of Regent Street, until like its fellow it disappears opposite Christ's College and flows underground to the same conduit. This stream called “the little

new river" rises in "the nine wells" situated on or near the bounds of Shelford and Trumpington, at the foot of the high ground formed by the chalk. The idea of bringing this into the town appears to have first suggested itself to Dr. Perne who communicated it in a letter to Lord Burghley, found in Strype's collection and dated 1574. The object of the proposal was to cleanse the King's Ditch, which, as Fuller describes, having been made to "defend Cambridge by its strength, did in his time offend it with its stenche." It remained however for the next generation to carry the scheme into execution, and contracts¹ between the University and the town on one part with Thomas Chapley², Lord of the Manor of Trumpington, were signed Oct. 26, 1610, by which the stream and "six feet of soyle" on each side were given to the two bodies for 1000 years on the annual payment of 20s., to be appropriated to keeping the banks, &c. in repair; and it was covenanted that he should be made a freeman, which covenant has extended to succeeding Lords. The plan was Edward Wright's, who was M.A. of Caius College, and the best mathematician of his day; and gave also to Sir Hugh Middleton the plan for his New River.

The above-mentioned conduit owes its existence to our friend³, who at his death left "his seaven leas lying in Swinescroft, als St. Thomas' leas," the rents whereof were to be applied for its preservation and for raising it a yard higher. The year after his death, 1632, Alderman Potto, of the parish of Great St. Mary, left some houses in Union Street, the profits of which the officers of the above parish were to apply to the same purpose. Soon after the restoration of Monarchy, the King's Arms were affixed on the summit of the conduit. On the

¹ Indenture in Public Regist. of Graces. 230. See Harl. MSS. 7044.

² Or Chaplyn, according to Cole.

³ The first free stone of the foundation was laid Aug. 9, 1614. Another indenture respecting it is mentioned in the Corporation books, and a letter of James I. addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, alludes to subscription having been made; but though it appeared evidently a work tending to the common good and safety of the town, yet "the inhabitants thereof for the most part deny, or have very slenderly contributed" to the work. Subsequently, a general benefactor, Dr. Perse, became a benefactor to this object also, by leaving an annuity of 8*l.* to its support.

16th of May, 1661, the Corporation gave an order for that purpose to their Treasurers; this order was however rescinded on the 4th of June, "in regard that it might tend to bring a charge upon the Corporation." On the 6th of March following, £7. were directed to be expended about setting up and beautifying the King's Arms on the Conduit, but it was declared that it was "not to be a precedent for time to come, forasmuch as the Corporation ought not by right to bear the charge⁴."

On occasion of William the Third's visit to Cambridge, on the 4th of October, 1689, the Conduit ran wine; but the quantity was not very considerable, as the expence amounted to no more than thirty shillings⁴.

In 1667 these two charities were united, and the officers of St. Mary's parish were joint trustees for about 80 years after Alderman Potto's death, after which time it was in the hands of the University officers: at present the Commissioners of Paving and Lighting share with the Trustees⁵ the management of the work. In the words of one of Hobson's biographers,

"All blessings on their heads, who thus we find
Extend a general bounty to mankind;
Who to themselves some luxuries deny
To give to needy thousands a supply."

So far our friend and Pope's Man of Ross,

"From the dry rock who bade the waters flow,"

have corresponding claims upon the gratitude of their fellow-townsmen, but no farther; for Pope's hero proceeded to the common-place expedients of giving away bread, building alms-houses, "portioning maids", and "apprenticing orphans", while Hobson, with a praiseworthy zeal, mounted upon a carrier's cart⁶, went at regular intervals "betwixt Cam-

⁴ *Corporation Common Day Book.*

⁵ Respecting this trust, see Report 31, of the Charity Commissioners.

⁶ He was employed by the University as letter-carrier, and this character of his is commemorated in the title of a book, "Hobson's horse-load of letters of President for epistles of Business," 1613. He used himself to ride, as his portrait shews, but he also had a 'long tilted wayne' on the road, an establishment such probably as his father had before him, and described in his will as 'the cart and eight horses, and all the harness and other things thereunto belonging, and the nag.' The superintendence of the post was reserved to the University in the Act of Queen Anne. As late as 1753, licence was given by the

bridge and the Bull" for many years. His visits appear from the following document to have been weekly :

"William I commende me hartely vnto you—you shall reeeave by hobson theise preells. I had no more store of Dr. Bridges' bookes bounde one disapointed me of half a dosen in post which I would have sent you but the next weecke you shall have them in the meane tyme shewe theise to the heades of the houses ⁷Dr. Styll and Dr. Copeotes etc the next weecke I will sende Mr. Neville one. I pray you go now againe to Mr. Dr. Whittaker and knowe his answere and see what he will —

ffare you hartely well your loving freind Thomas Chayre."

Another indirect notice is found in a letter from Mr. Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, July 9, 1625, wherein is the following passage alluding to the plague;—"it grows very dangerous on both sides to continue an intercourse of Letters; not knowing what hands they passe through before they come to those to whom they are sent. Our Hobson and the rest should have been forbidden this week, but that the message came too late. However it is his last."

We have yet one more form under which to present our hero, and in so doing, we shall explain the expression "Hobson's choice", which is in common parlance used to denote an alternative, where there is in fact no alternative at all, or no more than a highwayman offers you, when, with a cocked pistol within an inch of your ear and his knee on your breast, he pronounces the words 'your money or your life.' In fact, the English of Hobson's choice⁸ is "this or none." Now, to his other avocations, Hobson added that of letter of horses to the Cantabs of 1600, a business that originated with him; and although we fear that when we say he was an honest one, we shall appear to be uttering a libel upon the profession, and practising upon the credulity of our

University to eleven persons 'to carry letters and small parcels'; five to London and one to each of the following towns, Bury St. Edmund's, Downham, Kettering, Lynn, Northampton and Norwich. See Carter's Cambridgeshire, p. 50.

7	John Still was Master of Trinity from 1577 to 1593
	John Copeot - - - - C. C. C. - - - 1587 - - 1596
	Thomas Neville - - - Magdalene - 1582 - - 1593
	William Whittaker - - St. John's - - 1586 - - 1595

These dates will fix this letter between the years 1587 and 1593. It is copied from a fly-leaf in a printed book in Caius College Library.

⁸ See a paper in the Spectator by Steele.

readers, yet truth compels us to assert it, and also to add, that not only was he honest, but, which is equally anomalous, he was humane. Cambridge, as is well known, has always been famous for her hacks: Hobson's were excellent; but he, contrary to the usual custom of his race, resolved when he had a good horse to keep him, and not allow him to go out day after day at "each capricious youth's desire." Accordingly when a young gentleman comes to our friend and asks to see a horse, he is brought to the stable and shewn the one which stands nearest the door; this does not suit him; he asks to see another, but "This or none" is the reply. For it turns out that the dealer puts every horse as it comes into the stable, after its work, into the farthest stall, and it gradually moves down to the door as other jaded brutes come in, and by the time it arrives at the nearest stall, it is the freshest horse in the stable; and "this or none" persists the dealer in spite of the entreaties and threats of his customer.

As this was his constant custom, and we never find it to have been attended with evil consequences to his business, we may fairly conclude either that our Cantabrigian forefathers had better tempers than their descendants, or that Hobson had no rivals in his trade, and therefore had no reason to fear that his customer would turn upon his heel and hire a horse from some more tractable dealer. To be sure, we are informed by a MS.⁹ that he did it

—"filled with humanity, in friendly tone;"

but if we know any thing of modern Cantabs, we venture to assert that let Mr. Jordan smile the smile of a seraph and he would scarcely induce an undergraduate of 1839 to bestride an indifferent nag. From this custom sprung the proverb "Hobson's choice."

Having thus been faithful chroniclers of the good deeds of this notable man, "it is our painful duty to announce" that he was lost to the world on Jan. 1, 1631, doubtless "deeply regretted by a large circle of friends" who followed him to his grave in the chancel of St. Benet's Church on Jan. 12, in that same year, the eighty-sixth of his age: but

⁹ A poem by the Rev. J. Plumtre, late Fellow of Clare Hall.

no monument or inscription marks the spot; a circumstance which cannot fail to create surprise. We will conclude his history by recommending the following epigram to the notice of as many horse-letters and horse-hirers as can construe it:

Complures (ita, Granta, refers) Hobsonus alebat
 In stabulo longo, quos locitaret equos;
 Hac lege, ut foribus staret qui proximus, ille
 Susciperet primas, solus et ille, vices:
 Aut hunc, aut nullum—sua pars sit cuique laboris;
 Aut hunc, aut nullum—sit sua cuique quies.
 Conditio obtinuit, nulli violanda togato;
 Proximus hic foribus, proximus esto viæ.
 Optio tam prudens cur non huc usque retenta est?
 Tam bona cur unquam lex abolenda fuit?
 Hobsoni veterem normam revocare memento;
 Tuque iterum Hobsoni, Granta, videbis equos.

An original portrait of Hobson is to be seen at this hour at Mr. Swann's waggon-office in Hobson Street. He is mounted on a stately trotting black nag, himself bedecked in the finest possible garments. This portrait hung for a hundred years at the Bull, Bishopsgate Street, London, whence it was brought by Alderman Burleigh and left by him to Messrs. Marsh and Swann, who resisted the importunities of Dr. Clarke to present it to the University Library. It now ornaments Mr. Swann's counting-house. The street in which these premises are, is called now Hobson's Street, in compliment to his memory and from respect to tradition which assigns locality in it to one of old Hobson's yards. Another was at the Half-moon in Trumpington Street—then “extra portam Cantabrigiæ.” His house was at the south-west corner of Peas Hill.

Of the above-mentioned painting three copies were made by Freeman, and there are engravings of it. A half-length by Payne came into the hands of the antiquarian Roger Gale: from this too an engraving was made. His autograph may be seen in a Bible in Benet Church, “the gift of Thomas Hobson, carrier, of Cambridge.”

The sign of "the Old Hobson" stood in Mill Lane till 1780; and till a short time before, 'Hobson's house', opposite to Catharine Hall, continued to afford entertainment. These are monuments of his popularity.

Baker has preserved ¹⁰ these memorials of him :

Hic jacet Hobsonus, qui vixit fowersecore et unus.

Heere lyeth Hobson under this stone
Dryvinge his carte at fowersecore and one.

Heere lyeth Hobson, amongst his many betters
A man not learned, yet a man of *letters*.
Fewe in Cambridge, unto his prayse be it spoken,
But can remember hym by some good token.
From thence to London rode he daye by daye,
Tyll death benighting hym tooke him awaye.
No wonder think ye, that he thus is gone;
For moste men knowe he longe was drawynge on:
His teame was of the beste, neyther coolde he have
Byn mired in any place but in a grave:
And there he styeks indeed styll lyke to stand
Untyl some Angell lend hys helpynge hande.
Then rest thou here, thou ever toylyng swayne,
The supreme waggoner, nexte Charles his wayne.

"This I suppose was composed by some waggish scholar."

As further proof how great a favorite he was, it may be told, that in the present century his saddle and bridle were in existence at the Town Hall.

He left also the building called the Spinning-house, or 'Hobson's Workhouse'; but not, as Lysons state, the Alms house in Benet Parish, which is of remote antiquity.



FROM the Corporation records it appears that a fountain existed on the same spot as Hobson's Conduit in 1423. It was allowed to go to decay, and as probably it was allowed also to continue in a state of ruin, the inhabitants became hardened to the inconvenience; and when a late effort was made to procure the restoration the public could not be incited to support it.

It may be here noticed, that this was not the only object of the kind. The White 'Freres' had their 'Conditt'; and that of the Grey-Friars gave its name to the street now Sidney Street.

¹⁰ Harl. MSS. 6734.

Henry VI. in his will directs that in the midst of the great quadrant of King's College "shall be a conduit goodly devised for the ease of the said College": and for this purpose gave licence to the Convent of Barnwell to grant a piece of land called "Holwelle situate at Madingley, near the grange belonging to the Convent called Moorbarns for a subterranean aqueduct to be made thence to the College¹¹."

There was also King's Hall Conduit; for which Henry VI. had in or before 1450 granted to that College 'a voide place of ground' being near it¹².

The conduit now standing in the great Court of Trinity College in all probability occupies the place of the one which had belonged to King's Hall. It was apparently built about the reign of James I. The armorial bearings carved upon the summit are those of Archbishop Whitgift, Dean Neville, and Bishop Ferne, all of whom were Masters of the Society. The two former were contemporaries; but Bishop Ferne died March 16, 1661-2, having enjoyed the episcopal dignity for five weeks only.

Hobson's Conduit is occasionally confounded with THE MARKET CROSS, a structure now no longer existing. It is mentioned in the will of William Boley, dated 1467, whereby he gives twelve pence for the repair of the pavement near it.

In 1553, Queen Mary was proclaimed at this Cross by the Duke of Northumberland, who had previously espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey and who was the same night arrested for high-treason and shortly afterwards executed¹³. At the present day the University and Town authorities are accustomed to proclaim the new Sovereign at the spot on which the Cross formerly stood. Rogues underwent the process of whipping at this Cross, and it would seem that the barbarous "sport" of bull-baiting was occasionally practised near it. In 1606 the Heads of Colleges ordered certain offenders against a decree then promulgated, to "be punished by imprisonment and setting in the stocks at the bull-ring in the Market Place¹⁴."

¹¹ Rot. Parl. v. 94. Royal Wills, 305.

¹² Ibid. v. 193, 300.

¹³ *Stor's Annales*, ed. 1605, pp. 1033, 1034.

¹⁴ *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* 473. *Dyer's Privileges of the University*, i. 313.



This Cross was repaired in 1638, 1663 and 1773, at the charge of the Corporation, and in 1754 by order of the Quarter Sessions. At a Corporate meeting on the 11th of October, 1726, it was agreed that one of the chief constables might build a watch or guard-house adjoining the Market Cross, with power to use for that purpose the stones taken out of the Cross. On the 25th of the same month this permission was revoked on one Norris Lamborn, senior, giving security to make good at his own costs that part of the Cross which had been pulled down. In a Guide published in 1763 under the title of "*Cantabrigia Depicta*", the Market Cross is described as "a handsome stone pillar of the Ionic Order, on the top of which is an Orb and Cross gilt." On the 8th of June, 1786, the Corporation directed the Cross to be pulled down and to be removed to a more convenient place which should be fixed upon by a Committee of three Aldermen and three Common Councilmen, if they should think a Cross necessary. It was accordingly taken down soon afterwards, and no attempt appears to have been made to re-erect it on a fresh site.

The Cross stood on that portion of the Market Place which is usually designated as the Green Hill.

C.



THE WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM.

II. THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM.



THE original collection made by Dr. Woodward, is contained in five walnut-tree cabinets, of which the two marked *A* and *B* were the only ones bequeathed to the University, the rest having been purchased from the executors.

The contents of these cabinets formed the nucleus around which all the more modern additions have collected, and our survey of "*the museum as it is*", must accordingly commence with an allusion to a few of the more remarkable and interesting specimens found among them.

As they are at present arranged, the first and part of the second of the cabinets are devoted to mineralogy, and the drawers contain a multifarious collection of sands and stones, specimens of polished marble, and odd shaped stalactites, the native ores of the various metals, and a few minerals of considerable value¹. On the whole, however, this must be looked upon as the least interesting of Dr. Woodward's collections, and omitting more particular description, we would rather direct attention to two drawers in cabinet *B*, filled with echini, fishes' teeth and palatal bones, a few shells, and some ingenious and very well executed metallic casts of the interior of shells. With regard to the latter, it is deserving of notice, that after an interval of more than a century, during which such internal casts have been quite neglected by Conchologists, Professor

¹ It is deserving of notice with regard to this part of the collection, that in a drawer of the cabinet *A*, containing flints of various forms and from various localities, there are a few of great beauty and some extremely curious. Among the latter may be mentioned one in particular, which has a large hollow in the middle, partly filled up with a spiral line of flint resembling the columella of a shell. The exterior bears marks of spongy or alcyonic structure extending round the aperture. There are also several other very singular specimens in this drawer.

Agassiz has lately taken up the subject and succeeded, after overcoming some very considerable difficulties, in executing a set of models likely to be extremely useful in determining fossil species of shells.

After the miscellanea in this second cabinet occur two drawers marked "Hampshire Fossils". These, as a geologist would expect, are the fossils belonging to a stratum now called "London Clay", and they form an admirable collection from that bed, including most of the species figured in the interesting monograph of Brander:—this is perhaps the most perfect of Dr. Woodward's Collections from any one stratum. The rest of the drawers in cabinet *B* contain a number of specimens of turf-earth and lignite of very little general interest.

Cabinets *C* and *D* are filled chiefly with fossils. The former commences with a considerable number of corals chiefly from the Oolites. Then succeed several drawers marked "Incognita", and containing coal plants of various species, none of them however very good. In the lower division of the same cabinet there is a series of Ammonites and Nautili, and a great number of miscellaneous fossil shells arranged in some sort of Zoological order. Among them may be noticed a few large "Ampullaria" from the London clay, the "Voluta *Lamberti*" of the Suffolk crag, some beautiful specimens of "Plagiostoma *spinosa*" from the chalk, and a large series of Terebratulæ, most of them from the Oolites, though there are also many from the Mountain Limestone.

The fourth cabinet *D* is occupied by a miscellaneous collection of specimens relating to English Geology. The upper drawers contain several very beautiful specimens of Echini and other fossils of radiated animals. There is also a considerable number of spines of similar animals from the Oolites, and then occur a vast multitude of portions of encrinital stems, marked "Entrochi." To these succeed several drawers containing rock specimens of various formations with fossils in them, and in one of the lower drawers there may be seen a tolerable set of Belemnites, among which a few specimens of Orthoceratites are mingled. There is also a set of Lias fossils sufficiently interesting; and a few bones from caverns conclude this cabinet.

The last cabinet *E* contains the foreign collection—the upper division is mineralogical—the lower chiefly confined to fossils. Among these

there are many very good, and a considerable number of no value whatever. They consist of a few shells from the Paris Basin, many specimens of corals and fossil wood from various places, a most interesting set of the jaws and teeth of fishes, and a few shells, chiefly from Malta. There are also several other good fossils, including a specimen of the "*Encrinites liliformis*" (the lily encrinite of the German Muschelkalk), some remarkable species of echini, a magnificent *Asteria* in wonderful preservation, and a few fossil fish from Solenhofen.

Such is the old Woodwardian collection, and it is one which might, if properly studied, have tended to fix much earlier than they were fixed, the fundamental principles of Geology. And this is the case, not so much from the intrinsic value variety or beauty of the specimens, as that each separate individual is described in the catalogue with reference to its locality, the condition in which it occurred, its rarity or plenty, and its resemblance to other fossils in other parts of the collection. It is these particulars which give a real value and interest to the whole and render it one of the most remarkable Museums of the kind to be met with in this or perhaps in any country.

Proceeding now to those additions which have become a portion of the general collection, we shall not think it necessary to allude to the date of their presentation or purchase, because they will hereafter be arranged without any reference to this immaterial question, and in fact, with the exception of a few fossil fishes and the collection of simple minerals already mentioned, are due almost without exception to the labours of the present Professor, who has multiplied many times the number of specimens and rendered that which he found an object of mere curiosity and historical interest a Museum as remarkable for its real value to Geology as it is large and comprehensive.

The collections then to be described comprehend all that has been added since the time of Dr. Woodward, and may be classed conveniently under three heads—the first being the Mineralogical, the second the Geological or that which refers only to the structure of the earth, and the third Palæontological or that which bears reference to the remains of organised beings which at various times have inhabited the earth and left any record of their former existence.

Concerning the Mineralogy we have but little to remark ; for although there are many exceedingly good specimens in the cabinets devoted to this department, yet they are of small importance in a Geological sense, and would with much more fitness form a part of the University collection under the care of the Professor of Mineralogy: indeed we may venture to hope that, on removing to the apartments now preparing for both collections, the required separation may render needless any account of minerals belonging to the Woodwardian Museum. We pass on therefore at once to the second head—the purely Geological collection, which is very extensive and valuable and, when properly arranged, will include several of the most valuable sets of rock-specimens from the older formations that have been hitherto collected.

It is indeed in specimens of the older rocks of England and Wales that our Museum is perhaps most rich, and with regard to two of the very oldest, the Cumbrian and Cambrian systems of Professor Sedgwick, there exists in a rough and unarranged state the only series at all perfect that has yet been formed. No doubt, in putting these in order, it will be found necessary to weed out and eliminate a large proportion of the individual specimens, but even then—so extremely abundant are they—there will still remain perhaps the most perfect series ever obtained from any one formation. In addition to these there are also similar sets from Scotland and Cornwall, and the whole will, when arranged *en suite*, form a collection probably unrivalled, equally remarkable for its extent and accuracy, and in connection with the series from the Silurian District will offer to the Geological student perfectly continuous and well selected hand specimens illustrative of all the older British fossiliferous and metamorphic rocks from the mountain limestone downwards.

Next in value and perhaps in interest to this fine series, we may mention a large and admirable collection of the Anglesea rocks, selected by Professor Henslow, and arranged by him in their present drawers:—the Woodwardian Museum, and indeed Geology itself, has to lament that the charms of a sister science (that of Botany) should have proved successful in seducing so promising and useful an aspirant from his first allegiance.

Besides those from Great Britain, there are also several series of rock specimens from different parts of Europe, which have at various times

been purchased for or presented to the Museum. Among them may be mentioned as especially valuable and interesting a very complete collection of those different rocks overlying the chalk, the whole of which en masse form the well known "Paris Basin". There are also foreign collections from some parts of the Alps and from various districts in France and Germany.

As we have omitted to describe the minerals, among which perhaps the Volcanic rocks ought to be ranked, it is necessary now to say a few words on so important a branch of Geology before concluding our account of this department of the Museum.

By far the best and most perfect of the specimens from Volcanic districts *will be* the series from the Auvergne and Puy de Dôme country in the center of France; but as these, although they formed part of the collection many years ago, have never yet been unpacked from the boxes in which they were sent, of course much cannot be said in the way of description. Besides these there are many specimens from Italy, although they hardly form a continuous series, and a very complete set from the Greek islands, comprising specimens of great interest both to the Geologist and Mineralogist. There is a considerable variety of the numerous basalts traps and other hard volcanic rocks met with in this country and Scotland, but no regular suite, since the marks of recent volcanic action have never been observed in our island.

Leaving now the Geological contents, we come in the last place to the fossils; and here once more we cannot but express our wonder at the large and important collections formed by the present Professor, who has as it were created this most interesting department; for before his time there seems to have been nothing of value added since the foundation of the Museum except the few fish alluded to as presented by Professor Green.

Commencing with the lowest regularly formed strata we may direct attention to a few organic remains from those beds in which, till within a few years, the existence of fossils was not only doubted but absolutely denied. In fact almost the only known fossils of the Cumbrian and Cambrian Systems are to be met with here. Then with regard to Silurian, there is a very considerable number of specimens, some of

them—especially the trilobites and corals—remarkably fine. There are also excellent specimens of encrinites from these beds, and the characteristic shells are most, if not all of them, to be met with.

We have also very extensive collections of foreign fossils from the Belgian and German Grauwacke, which seems much of it contemporaneous with the Silurian beds. These and many other things from the Continent are but recently added to the Museum, and the want of accommodation, which has long checked the progress of arrangement, prevents us in a great measure from knowing even the extent of our riches.

Next in order of superposition come the “Old Red Sandstone” and the Devonian and Cornish beds which have been lately identified with this stratum. Probably the second best collection yet made of the organic remains of these strata is that in our Museum, and we may boast of a number of specimens nearly if not quite unique.

From the bed which has always been known in this country as the Old Red Sandstone, and in which fossils have been rarely discovered, we have however several remains of fish, and among them the interesting specimens which first proved the existence of vertebrated animals in rocks of this period². There are also several Orthoceratites of large size from the Herefordshire and Welsh beds, besides a tolerable collection of the more common fossils of the stratum.

We next in ascending order come to the extensive and interesting formation known as the “Mountain Limestone” or “Carboniferous System”, comprehending under that name the numerous and valuable beds of coal which are almost as interesting to the Geologist for their fossil contents as they are important to the country for domestic use. Although these beds of coal are often met with interstratified with the Limestone, yet as the former are of freshwater and the latter of marine formation we must describe their fossils separately, and will begin with those of the Limestone.

² These specimens were discovered by Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Murchison in the course of a Geological expedition round the coasts of Scotland, where the Old Red Sandstone is developed on a grand scale, though on the whole it is not so fossiliferous as in Herefordshire and other districts where it also abounds.

Of Mountain Limestone fossils there are in the Museum several distinct collections, the largest and in all probability the most valuable of which is from Westmoreland and the neighbouring counties in the North West of England; but since from want of room it is as yet unpacked we are unable to give any account of its contents. Besides this set from the Northern counties there is one from the Isle of Man, chiefly made by Professor Henslow, and containing among other valuables a gigantic and unique specimen "*Goniatites Henslowi*," figured in Dr. Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise*. These with a collection from Derbyshire and another from Northern Ireland complete the series of British specimens.

The Museum may certainly be considered rich in this department; but as far as we have at present the means of determining, there would seem to be an undue preponderance of shells, the rarer species of *Cri-noïdea* and the more valuable corals not being yet acquired to render our series a perfect one.

Of plants and other fossils from the numerous coal measures which abound in the West and North of our island, our Museum presents many and very valuable specimens; but the mere names of *Calamites* Ferns and other genera and families of plants could give but little information and afford but little amusement to the general reader. Among the more remarkable of the vegetable remains we may however mention a very beautiful specimen of the "*Eulodendron*" and a large nut more than two inches in length from the coal sandstone near Bolton in Lancashire. There are also fine *Sigillariæ* and a great variety of *Calamites* in very good preservation. Our collection of coal fossils from Belgium and Germany is extremely limited and hardly deserves notice.

Above the carboniferous system, or perhaps forming part of it, we find the Magnesian Limestone with but few organic remains in most places, and those few nearly identical with the fossils of the Mountain Limestone. The Woodwardian Museum is not rich in specimens from this bed, although there are not wanting the most characteristic both of *Mollusca* and fish from the middle and North of England and of shells from the contemporaneous beds on the Continent.

Both this and the superincumbent stratum, the New Red Sandstone, are singularly barren of organic remains especially in our own country.

The Muschelkalk indeed redeems the character of the latter in Germany, and there is a collection of the characteristic fossils of this bed belonging to the Museum, as yet unpacked. We must not omit however to mention that the marly beds occasionally alternating with the New Red Sandstone have lately been observed to bear marks of the treading and trampling of various animals which passed over and left their foot-steps during the formation of the bed. Of these we have a small specimen brought by Professor Sedgwick from the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and of some interest in connection with the discussions at present going on with regard to the probable classes to which the animals must be referred.

The Lias rests on the upper beds of the New Red Sandstone and is as remarkable for the abundance and interest of its fossil contents as the Sandstones and Limestones, immediately inferior, are for their poverty and the scanty return they make to the researches of the Geologist.

The Lias,—which is a local name for a peculiar blue adhesive clay met with throughout England from Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire to Whitby in Yorkshire,—is a bed peculiarly rich in the fossils of various mollusca fish and reptiles. Our Museum, although it cannot be said to possess a large number or great variety of organic remains from this stratum, has yet however many exceedingly valuable and excellent specimens of those peculiar to and characteristic of it; and as this frequently forms one of the most showy parts of a Geological Museum, it may be as well to point out in a few words the condition and value of this part of our collection.

In the first place there are two admirable and nearly perfect, though not large, skeletons of the *Ichthyosaurus* or Fish-lizard, that extraordinary and ferocious tyrant of the ancient seas, compared with which the most blood-thirsty shark of our times must be looked upon as mild and civilized:—besides these, which are almost perfect specimens, there are two others of different species in a very tolerable state of preservation, and among smaller portions may be mentioned a jaw of very extraordinary size (measuring nearly three feet in length) and a multitude of vertebral bones from various localities and of all dimensions. Next to the Ichthy-

osaurus there follows as a matter of course the yet more extraordinary *Plesiosaurus*, an animal which, with a small head and proportionate body and tail, was provided with a neck actually longer than both head and body together, and this neck was—contrary to the analogy of all animals of its class—built up of more than thirty vertebræ. When it is considered that the strange being, who once owned this anomalous and almost preposterous contrivance, must sometimes have attained the length of sixty feet, half of which length included the body head and tail—when we picture to ourselves this monster endeavouring to escape from the jaws of its relentless enemy just described (for that the *Ichthyosaurus* preyed upon the *Plesiosaurus* the remains of the latter lying between the very ribs of the former in a half digested state satisfactorily shews), and when we imagine also the abundant and enormous cephalopoda stretching out their arms in every direction, and themselves again preyed on by the extraordinary *Pentacrinus* with its Briarean powers, we shall have perhaps some faint idea of the conditions of oceanic life at the period to which we are referring, during the deposition of the Lias.

But, to return to the *Plesiosaurus*, we have not to boast of a real specimen of this wonderful reptile in our Museum, although two admirable casts almost satisfy us for the absence of the reality, while with regard to other genera of Saurians, not indeed so abundant, but still sufficiently plentiful in this bed, we regret to acknowledge that we cannot satisfy the curiosity of the student even by these secondary but very useful contrivances. Only a small and imperfect specimen of the "*Pterodactylus*" and no casts of the admirable ones that exist in other Museums, are here to be met with. In fact this department of the Museum is sadly deficient in variety of genera, and it must be long before so great and important a hiatus can be expected to be filled up. We have also to regret that not only in these rarer beauties but also in the general cabinet collection of the Lias shells, especially *Ammonites* and other multilocular shells, there is a considerable deficiency, and much remains to be done.

Not so however with regard to the *Crinoïdea*, at least as far as the *Pentacrinus* is concerned. Of this beautiful Zoophyte, extending its

thousand arms from a singular stony pouch, which resembles in general form the calyx of a flower floating gracefully upon its long slender stem—the lotus of animals—of this there are in the Museum the two best specimens that have hitherto been met with. One of them—then the most beautiful known—was deemed worthy of a place in that gallery of fossil graces, Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, but it must now be comparatively neglected, eclipsed by the far superior charms of a younger and fresher beauty which indeed commands and deserves universal admiration.

Besides the organic remains already enumerated, we must not forget to mention a number of very good specimens of an interesting fish, the *Dapedius orbis* of Agassiz, which together with many other Lias fossils in the Museum were found at Barrow upon Soar in Leicestershire. There are besides many fossil plants from Whitby, not yet arranged, and a few of considerable interest from the Keuper, a deposit nearly contemporaneous, but occurring only among the continental beds.

Passing on now to the fossils of the Oolites, of which indeed the Lias is assumed by some to form a part, we shall unfortunately have little to describe, and in fact, of the lower subdivisions called "Cornbrash", "Forest Marble", "Great Oolite", and "Inferior Oolite", we possess merely a few of the more common and characteristic shells occurring in the two latter; and there is, we fear, little more to be said concerning the "Oxford Clay", although it must be acknowledged that the fossil contents of that bed are neither many nor of any especial interest. There is a tolerable set of corals from the coral rag; and most of the fossils of the Kimmeridge Clay are, we believe, in the collection. From the Portland Oolites there are a few fossils, and among them several large Cycadeæ found in the dirt bed of the isle of Portland.

The collection of Wealden, as of Oolite fossils, is small and of little value, since a few imperfect bones and teeth together with slabs containing freshwater shells form nearly the whole. There is much room for improvement in each of these departments.

With regard to fossils of the Cretaceous system which is developed—as far indeed as any formation is developed—in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, the account is on the whole more satisfactory, although there

is some reason to fear that our collection in this department is more abundant in number than remarkable for excellence. However we have certainly all the more common species found in the Gault and Greensands of this and other parts of England, and especially of the upper deposit of the Greensand which is in some places very fossiliferous; there is indeed a tolerably complete series obtained by Professor Sedgwick from Blackdown, a well known locality in Somersetshire, where the organic remains are almost characteristic. Among the more interesting and best preserved of the organic remains of this strata we may mention a portion of an enormous Hamite, and a fine specimen of fossil wood, recently added to the Museum.

From the English Chalk we have also a tolerable but not by any means a perfect collection. Here again the remains of all kinds most usually met with and characteristic of the formation are sufficiently abundant: but with the exception of a few polished flints recently presented and some very interesting remains of fish—one of them extremely beautiful—there is nothing to attract the eye, and indeed little that the most ordinary Geologist could not readily obtain by a few weeks' travelling in a chalk district and purchasing at chalk pits. We have to boast of no fish-scales, no microscopic shells, no Nautilus, no Hippurites of any pretensions to perfection, and, in a word, we possess none of the wonders and none of the very beautiful remains which have rendered some collections of cretaceous fossils so attractive. Surely of those who have listened with delight and profit to him who takes so deep an interest in the Woodwardian Museum, some will be found to redeem this and other parts of our collection from their present condition of poverty and want of interest; and thus will pay a debt of gratitude which none who make Geology their study can help feeling, and which no one connected with Cambridge ought to allow to lie dormant.

Having now, in our review of the contents of the Museum, reached to the uppermost of those formations called "secondary", it remains that we say a few words on the newer beds called Tertiary, which in some parts of the Continent form a great and important part of the earth's crust, and which are especially interesting in almost all countries for the abundance, perfect condition, and often extreme beauty of the fossils

found in them. Proceeding as before in ascending order we come first to the great "Paris Basin" and the contemporaneous formation in our own country known as the "London Clay"; and these two are certainly the most important of the Tertiary deposits, inasmuch as they contain a greater variety of organic remains, and those often of a more interesting character, than any other of the newer European beds.

The fossils of the Paris Basin consist chiefly, indeed almost entirely, of bones and shells. The bones are those of various mammalia discovered and accurately described by Cuvier many years ago; and as almost all the relics that could be obtained by the most diligent search were seized at once by the active and energetic naturalists on the spot, it is not to be wondered at that our collection of the actual fossils of this class should be extremely small. We have however a few, mostly teeth and jaws of *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*, and there are also some casts of the more perfect specimens which grace the Museum of Paris. Unfortunately however—and it is the more to be regretted, because at one time there seemed a prospect of the want being supplied—the number of these casts in our possession is extremely small, and limited in fact to two or three presented by Cuvier himself to Professor Sedgwick many years ago.

While however we have so much to wish for in this department of Paris Basin fossils, our collection of shells from the same locality is on the other hand extremely valuable; and there exists in our Museum, a series which is one of the richest, perhaps the richest, collection of these fossils now in England, some of which were sent by M. Deshayes himself from his own duplicates, while others were purchased at various times and under different circumstances. The whole are now incorporated into one series extending through seventeen drawers and arranged according to the useful Monograph of the shells of this formation lately published by M. Deshayes. The number of species in our collection is not far short of five hundred, and some of the most beautiful, the rarest, and most interesting of those at present known, are to be found among them.

In the contemporaneous English formation—a mass of clay and gravel which with us occupies the place of the white calcareous and gypsum beds

of the neighbourhood of Paris—the organic remains more commonly found consist of shells of various kinds, and in sufficient abundance, the bones of animals being rarely found associated; while on the other hand, various parts of plants and vegetables in a fossil state and a considerable proportion of crustacea, such as crabs lobsters &c. are not difficult to meet with. Both the remains of vegetable life and the specimens of crustacea have been chiefly observed in the island of Sheppey and near the town of Feversham at the mouth of the Thames; and from these spots we have in the Museum a considerable collection. Of the shells however (which are most common in a part of Hampshire, where this bed is developed) our specimens are neither many nor very good, and here undoubtedly much must be added before our Museum can at all compare with the collections of many private individuals whose attention has been directed to Tertiary Geology.

After all the best by far of our London Clay fossils is neither a shell nor a plant, but the remains of an animal much more interesting, being in fact a large Turtle from the cliff near Harwich. This very beautiful and perfect fossil is in five parts, two of them being impressions of the body, two others of fins, and the fifth consisting of the head, all in the most admirable condition, and the head exhibiting clearly the singular structure of the bones of the skull in these animals. No better fossil of this kind has, we believe, been found.

The formations, whose contents we have just described, are classed by Mr. Lyell as Eocene or oldest Tertiary; and of the next period—the Miocene—our Museum contains a sufficient collection of characteristic fossils. These are mostly indeed from Bordeaux and the Touraine, for we have but little from the contemporaneous Italian beds; but as the Miocene is not a part of the Tertiary formations at all developed in England, we pass over it the more readily in order that we may devote a few lines to the Pliocene or newer Tertiary group, comprising as it does the English “Crag” as well as the Subappennine formations of Italy.

Of the Norfolk and Suffolk Crag, a fossiliferous deposit existing at no very great distance from us, and interesting on every account to the geological inquirer, it might reasonably be expected that we should possess a tolerable collection; and accordingly, with the exception of two or three

private museums formed by persons long resident on the spot, there will probably be nowhere a better set of these fossils than that in the Woodwardian Museum. The collection is indeed as yet scarcely half arranged, and will we trust in the course of another year be much increased; but even now it fills eighteen drawers, and comprises more than two thirds of all the known species of "Crag" Shells³. It is however peculiarly rich in corals, to which department there has recently been made a very large and beautiful addition. These are at present in course of arrangement.

Besides the corals and shells of the Crag there are often found in that bed many remains of fish and crustaceous animals. Of these too there are specimens in our collection, and they are both numerous and exceedingly good. Among them we may mention particularly two fossil Crabs and a claw of a very large one, as among the best of any we have seen.

The bones of Mammalia are occasionally found also in the gravelly beds near the Crag, and sometimes in the stratum itself. Many very good specimens, especially of the bones teeth and tusks of the Elephant, have been added at various times to the Museum and contribute to render the series of fossils from this interesting deposit among the most perfect that we possess.

We have now arrived at the most recent of the regularly stratified beds; and it remains only that we allude to those fossils consisting chiefly of bones of large animals, which by some means or other have been washed into hollows with pebbles of various sizes and more or less mud, forming the *gravel* of the recent period. Among these by far the most remarkable is a nearly perfect skeleton of the great Irish Elk, and a skull, with the horns attached, of a still larger animal of the same species. The former of these magnificent specimens is at present in the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, but will of course be ultimately removed, and will form a principal ornament in the New Woodwardian Museum when that building shall be ready for its reception.

³ By two thirds of known species we do not mean simply two thirds of those described and figured by Sowerby, or even of the much greater number referred to in printed catalogues. We possess certainly many more than are as yet described, and we believe the numbers are not overstated when we speak of two thirds of all those that have been yet obtained by Mr. Wood, or examined by Mr. Lyell.

The other English gravel fossils consist chiefly of bones of ruminating animals, of which we can show two pair of horns of the "Bos Taurus", a gigantic Bull or perhaps Bison, which is now extinct. There are also portions of a most enormous Elephant's tusk and a great number of smaller and less interesting bones of various animals.

In addition to these English fossils there are several remarkably fine bones of the Mastodon, and others of deer, from the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, United States—a cast of several bones of the posterior extremity of the Megatherium, from the banks of the Plate River in South America—and several fossil fish from the Tertiary beds at Solenhofen and Monte Bolca. Many other fossils might easily be added to this imperfect list, but of mere names we have already quoted sufficient and it would be neither interesting nor useful to turn this article into a catalogue of the Museum.

And now in drawing to a conclusion let us add one word as to the state of arrangement in which this rich mass of available material exists, and how far it is in a fit state to be removed into the new apartments which before long will be ready for its reception. We are constrained to acknowledge, and we do so with the greatest regret, that all these numerous, extensive and valuable collections are at this time in a state of so great confusion as to render them almost entirely useless—that specimens are heaped upon each other and crowded together in closely packed drawers—that so far from being arranged they remain, almost without exception, in the very spot where they were placed when first taken out of the boxes, and that there seems at present but little prospect of that amount of time and labour being bestowed on them which is so much required. With the exception of the Tertiary fossils—upon which much time has been expended by the writer of this article, and which are now most of them proximately arranged—nothing has been done for a long period towards the putting in order of those constant and large additions which each successive year has seen; and the consequence is that materials have accumulated to such an extent, that any thing short of energetic and persevering efforts, well-directed and long continued, would be absolutely useless in restoring or rather creating some kind of order. Whether the required assistance will be granted

we cannot at present say, but it is too certain that without it the mere attempt to transfer the fossils to the new building would introduce so much confusion as to render valueless no inconsiderable part of the whole collection. Of course any public exhibition must be utterly impossible until considerable progress is made towards arrangement.

In conclusion, with regard to the building now preparing and which will before long be ready for the reception of the various collections, we cannot but express our hope and firm belief that it will be found peculiarly applicable to its intended purpose.

Probably most of our readers have seen the room in its present state of nakedness, and many will object to the arrangements and dread the effect of the opening to the lower apartment, and the apparent darkness of the recesses below. We do not think that such fears are well founded. It is difficult always to the uninitiated to judge of the effect of any new experiment in architecture till the last finish is put to the work; but from the success of a somewhat similar plan in the *Jardin du Roi* at Paris we ought not to doubt of success here also; and we anticipate a Museum in which great convenience and capability will be joined with simplicity and elegance, and every thing unite to form a good exhibition room for geological specimens.

That such may be the case, and that the present Professor may have the happiness of seeing the numerous and varied collections arranged under his superintendence and with the advantage of his knowledge and experience—that this Museum may flourish and go on increasing as it has done and ought to do—that the science of Geology may continue to receive recruits from the members and be accounted an honorable thing among the studies of our University, and that in the pleasant and useful rivalry of great institutions for the advancement of science, this, as well as others, may add fame and honour to our Alma Mater and render her respected in the world—as she is deservedly venerated by her sons—these are wishes which all those sons must feel in common, and the writer is proud to acknowledge such feeling as a bond of sympathy between himself and many of his readers.

D. T. A.

ANECDOTES. II.

THE classical muse has by the local custom of the University been in times past much called upon; as certain thick folios in College libraries testify. These volumes contain the *Gratulationes Academiae* offered to Royalty and illustrious Personages, *Carmina Parentalia*, *Epicedia*, *Threnodia*, *Comitia Philologica*, composed in every species of metre and in every one of the learned languages, for the celebration of interesting events: and we may add that for authors these productions of the muse boast of men since distinguished in the several walks of science and literature.

One of these poetical scribes thus speaks for himself:

“Had the honour to shew unto her Majesty, when Lady Anne, ye Publick University of Cambridge; ye honour of her surprising conversation for near an hour, and upon her happy nuptials appear’d in three languages among the Cambridge verses, (al) so prepared a magnificent Opera, still by me, to adorne ye same.

Carmen amat quisquis carmine digna fuit.

So writes Joshua Barnes to the Duke of Marlborough.

“When any member of a College dies within the walls it is customary for some scholars to write verses and pin them (with their own hands, on the morning of the funeral) on the pall, like escocheons.”

It is related of Mr. Manning, Fellow of Queens’ College, that, when an undergraduate in 1740, he was so ill of the small pox as to have been given up as dead, and all preparation was made for his funeral: but his father going into the room thought he perceived symptoms of life. Dr. Heberden his physician being called, tried the looking-glass and found the suspicion to be true: by the application of proper means he was recovered. Subsequently however he became subject to epi-

leptic fits; in one of which he fell into the river, and was not drawn out till some time had elapsed. He was however again restored ultimately; upon which Dr. Heberden remarked, that he should never for the future “believe he was dead unless he saw him buried.”—“Mr. Manning”, writes Cole, “has now several copies of verses that were prepared for his own Funeral.”

THE local humour of King’s College is thus explained and illustrated by the same writer, one of its eccentric members:—“Every one of the Society have been bred up together at Eton schole from their childhood, and are thus on the freest terms of familiarity with each other: and very unfortunate it has been for their Conducts or Chaplains, generally among those who have missed of Fellowships at other Colleges, who often have been the but of every one’s wit.”

As an instance he mentions Mr. Loft of Sidney, “a good-natured but rather absurd person, who sometimes would laugh with the laughs and at other times would be exceedingly out of humour; his long visage then would appear as long again. He had but an indifferent voice to chant the service, and was usually in debt, and seldom *agreed with his brother* (conduct) Lemon, who was of Catharine Hall. This man was styled *ovos*, in consequence of having asserted that *ovos* was *Greek* for ‘a cock’,—having seen it in the Lexicon following *αλεκτρον*; of this mistake he never heard the last: and what with that and other jokes, he soon quitted them.”

From a quarrel between these two, came a parody on the fourth chapter of Genesis, entitled “Lout and Ovos”, by W. Roydon, Fellow of the College, who was “full as ridiculous a personage as any of them; of a very ordinary little person and odd gait, but a good scholar and ingenious¹.”

EPIGRAM FIXED ON THE SENIOR’S PARLOUR-DOOR AT KING’S COLLEGE.

“It might”, says Cole, “with much more propriety and justice have been fixed on the parlour-door of the Juniors who made it.”

Quam bene potando Seniores Dæmona fallunt!
Scilicet in *siccis* ambulat ille locis.

¹ MSS. Vol. xxxi.

ON DR. BENTLEY APPLYING TO HIMSELF THESE LINES OF VIRGIL.

— me quoque vatem
 Dicunt Pastores, sed non ego credulus illis.
 How could vile Sycophants contrive
 A *lye* so gross to raise?
 Which even *Bentley* can't believe,
 Tho' spoke in *his own praise*.

IN HENRICUM OCTAVUM COLLEGII REGALIS CANTABRIGIÆ FUNDATOREM, MART. 25.
 AUTORE RICARDO LYNE, EJUSDEM COLLEGII SOCIO.

Ut pariter celebrent *Henrici Festa*, laborant
 Communi studio, Mysta, Poeta, Coquus.
 Quicquid Mysta tamen, vel quicquid Musa placebit,
 Hospitibus melius credo placere Coquum.

Englished by Thos. Morell.

To celebrate a feast three undertook,
 A Parson and a Poet and a Cook :
 The Muse may please, perhaps the Parson too ;
 But 'twas the Cook that hither Whitlock drew.

“On *Lady-day*, one of the *foundation-days*, there was a *sermon* in the *Chapel* with *music* and *verses* by the *Scholars* given up at *dinner-time* in the *Hall*, when there was a *great feast*. The *Vice-Provost Dr. Wilmot's Guest* was generally Mr. Whitlock, a gentleman of the Law in Cambridge, who loved good eating²”.

ON the twenty-second of March, 1782, the weather-cock of St. Peter's Church ad castrum (sive castellum) was blown down. Cole asked for it, because it bore the letters A. P. the initials of Andrew Perne, “the weather-cock³ dean of Ely”: which circumstance occasioned the wags of his day to say that this stood for A Protestant, A Puritan or A Papist.

THE Schools once had a visitor in the person of Dr. Bambridge, a Savilian Professor, when Seth Ward, a student singular for his personal appearance and remarkable for his advance in the study of Mathematics, gained the highest compliment from the Moderator. Of the above academical person there went a story “which was in many

² Cole's MSS. xxxi.

³ See p. 204 and p. 240. This personage has a place also in the *Cambridge Anecdotes*, one of the Camden Society's publications, edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. 1839.

Scholars' mouths" (at Oxford), when the biographer of that student "was first admitted there, that he put upon the School Gate an Affiche or written paper, as the custom is, giving notice at what time and upon what subject the Professor will read, which ended with these words *Lecturus de Polis et Axis*: and that underneath was written by an unknown hand, as follows;

Dr. Bambridge came from Cambridge
To read de Polis and Axis,
Let him go back again, like a dunce as he came,
And learn a new Syntaxis.

IN making the circuit of the College Libraries one remarks a coincidence, that in several there is a human skeleton exposed to view. Some would attribute to this object the function of a moral or religious monitor: the grave would look on it as a *memento mori*; the gay, led by fancy, would attach to it some tale, if it found none already attributed. In truth tradition has generally spared the exercise of invention. The one belonging to King's College is said to be the remnant of one who offended against the College by stealing books thence. In Clare Hall there is another, of which a curious legend exists to this effect:—one of the Masters had left his body to the College, with injunction that they should keep his skeleton in the Library: whether the design was to give instruction or reproof,—its aim to prolong his influence, is matter of conjecture. The survivors had misgivings of delicacy as to accepting this bequest, supposing it would not be consistent with the respect they owed to the memory of their Head: the result of some consultation on the point was, that the body was buried, and some other skeleton substituted to fulfil the testator's desired purpose.

The skeleton in Emmanuel College is of one who fell a victim of uncontrolled passion, for in his rage he stabbed his servant: it is kept retired from view—a terrible memorial of the consequences of unruliness.

In the Public Library is something nearly allied to a skeleton—an Egyptian Mummy—which the inscribed characters declare through the interpreters of hieroglyphic to have been once a living librarian.

In Jesus College also we find a skeleton, the history of which is enveloped in darkness:—In the College of medical and anatomical fame,

the College of Dr. Caius, not one; yet the defect is supplied by a current story, which tells that one of the fellows by committing suicide within the Library became a skeleton ere the discovery was made: the true and required correction whereof is not willingly adopted; which is, that instead of being the Library, the scene of the story was a confined and retired book-room. If the advantage of the anatomical student may explain the existence of these skeletons, then in this College the possession was not needed in old times, for the practice of anatomy seems to have been regularly provided for.

a.

SONNET II¹.

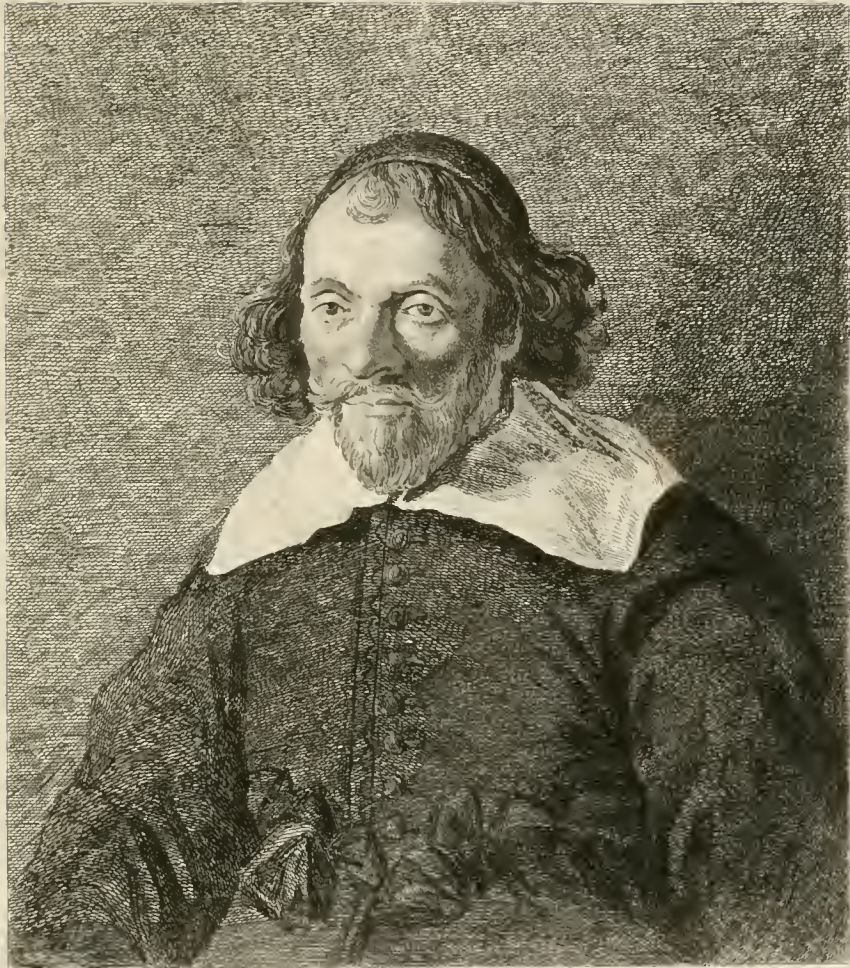
TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

PERCHANCE I breathe² my sympathy in vain,
 Thou warbler of the woods! A human tear
 Leaps oft in gladness forth, though it appear
 To be the birth of sorrow; and thy strain,
 So sweetly trill'd, which the fond Poet's brain
 Misconstrues into woe, may be the clear
 And resonant effusion of thy cheer
 Among the boughs, what time the starry train
 Relume their sparkling fires. But unto me
 Thy voice is as the voice of a dear friend,
 Long lost, now found; and whether grief or glee
 Draw music from thy throat, I love to spend
 A thoughtful hour, with Solitude and thee,
 Hearing thy passionate tale e'en to the end!

S.

¹ For Sonnet I. see p. 20.

² The poet's misgiving coincides with the opinion asserted by Fox in 'a letter to Mr. Grey,' published in the preface to his History (p. 12). There is an elegant and ingenious critique on this letter by the late Dr. Davy, Master of Caius College, in print. but not published.



PORTRAITURE OF WILLIAM HARVEY.



THE annexed etching is after a portrait in the Combination Room of Jesus College, presented by Jarvis Kenrick, LL.D. in 1808. It is commonly described as a portrait of the renowned William Harvey by Rembrandt. The genuineness of the painter seems to be negatived by the character of the handling and colour: there is a freshness and a softness which does not belong to Rembrandt's works. There is in the Museum at the Hague, a painting precisely similar to this, which is marked in the catalogue as probably the portrait of le grand pensionnaire Cats. The execution however in this picture is not unworthy of Rembrandt's pencil. But the question of the genuineness of the portrait should be decided by comparing it with others which exist.

The instances for comparison are four.

I. The portrait in the Library of the College of Physicians, an authentic one. It is a full length, in a sitting posture, by Corn. Jansen. A line engraving was made after it by J. Hall, for the Frontispiece to an Edition of Harvey's Works in Quarto published by the College of Physicians in 1766. They have also a bust, an engraving from which was done to ornament the certificates given by Dr. Hunter to his pupils.

II. The bust upon his monument in the Church of Hempstead in Essex, which bears strong resemblance to the portrait just mentioned.

III. A portrait in St. Bartholomew's Hospital; a very small painting lately brought forward out of obscurity. A German student, who had been recently at Padua, seeing this, when on a visit to the Hospital, immediately declared it to be a portrait of Harvey by Vandyck, from its resemblance to one at that University.

IV. A portrait in the Lodge of Caius College. This was presented to the College in 1803 by the Marquis Townsend, with a feeling at once considerate and liberal. It is called a Rembrandt, and has every mark of genuineness in its favour. The painting is $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $20\frac{1}{2}$. Bromley¹ enumerates two other portraits;—one in a sitting posture by Hollar; another among Birch's eminent persons. This is an excellent specimen of Houbracken's skill; the original was in Dr. Mead's collection of portraits; and at the sale of his collection after his death, it is said to have gone into the possession of Lord Galway.

ON THE ERECTION OF THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM
BY BASSEVI.

OFT let me muse on him who, with a heart
 Enamour'd of the beautiful and grand,
 Cull'd diligently out of many a land
 The rarest limnings, and would fain impart
 His gentle joy to others. Time shall thwart
 No longer his munificent command;
 For lo! obedient to Bassevi's wand,
 A glorious temple rises, in which Art
 May fitly be enshrin'd! The student pale,
 Emerging from low cell, or gloomy hall,
 Oft on this spot shall find what may accord
 Him sweetest recreation; nor shall fail
 Mid pictur'd space, rich frieze, and column tall,
 To bless the memory of Fitzwilliam's lord.

S.

¹ Catalogue of engraved portraits. See also Granger, Vol. ii. p. 118.

THE HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE peculiar distinction of an English University, its subdivision into Colleges, possesses at least one prominent advantage; that by connecting each student closely with a fraction of the vast number around him it offers means for encouraging sociality and good feeling, scarcely to be expected under any other system. Perhaps the most striking instance of the close tie which connects members of the same College is exhibited on the morning on which the results of the Examination for Honors is published. The interest excited by the question "how many wranglers have we?" is not confined to Undergraduates. Fellows and Tutors crowd to the Senate-house and even dignified D.D.s take care to secure the earliest intelligence. And the form in which the question above is put, is no small proof of the close identification of interest between members of the same College.

It would be strange were it otherwise under the Cambridge system. At this period especially young men are social creatures, and throughout the day those who belong to the same College are constantly thrown together. They meet in the same Chapel, attend the same Lectures, and above all take the principal meal of the day together. Nor will it be considered that we have assigned to the last circumstance too high a place in promoting social feeling, when we remember the results expected from the practice among the nations of antiquity. "The object of the common tables", says a high authority, "was to promote a social and brotherly feeling among those who met at them, and especially with a view to their becoming more confident in each other, so that in the day of battle they might stand more firmly together and abide by one another to the death¹."

¹ Arnold, History of Rome.

We have thus premised what we consider a leading advantage derived from meeting in a common hall. We proceed to give some account of the details belonging to the custom, taking the Hall of Trinity College as our standard, since it is by far the largest and therefore the most likely to combine the leading features of all.

The Hall of Trinity College is a building in the style of architecture prevalent towards the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. Its length is just under 102 ft., its breadth 40 ft. 3 in. and height about 56 ft. Towards the upper end are two fine oriel windows, each 12 ft. 4 in. in depth, and beyond them the dais. Pictures of several of the great men that have from time to time belonged to the College are hung round the walls, nor is the list unworthy of its fame. At the upper end are placed those of Newton, Bacon and Barrow, a triumvirate to which, it is not too much to say, no similar institution can shew a parallel. Among the many charms of an academic life, perhaps the greatest is, that even the ordinary occupations of the day derive an interest not their own from the associations connected with them. The names of men greatest in their generation are with us "household words"; they have as it were been members of the same family, and in the scenes of family union we still feel that there is a chain of successive links which connects us with them. But to return to our description—many of the compartments in the windows are embellished with the armorial bearings of the peers, spiritual and temporal, who have at different times been members of the College. It is much to be wished that a greater number had availed themselves of the privilege of having their arms placed there, as it would add greatly to the ornament of the Hall were all the windows so decorated. The general effect of the interior is extremely good, and it may admit of question whether it is surpassed by any similar building in either University².

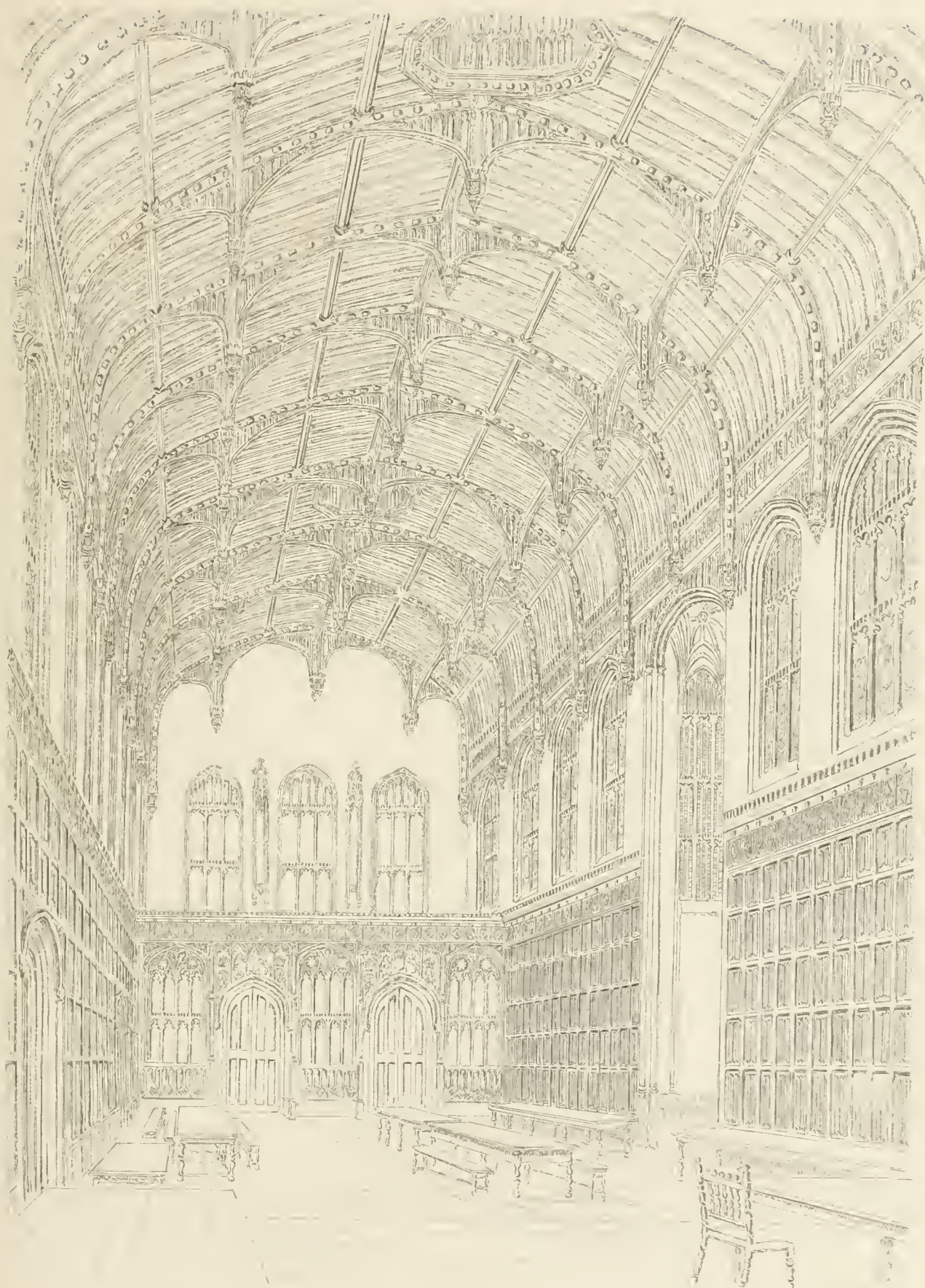
² Among the other Colleges, King's has a Hall of exquisite beauty, copied from Crosby Hall. The Halls of Corpus, St. John's, Jesus and Queens' are also worthy of notice, especially the first.

The Hall of King's College is 102 ft. by 36, and 46 high.

The Hall of the middle temple—109 ft. by 40.

The Hall of Christ Church—115 ft. by 40, and 50 high.

The Guildhall, London—153 ft. by 48, and 55 high.





The entrance to the Hall is from a passage, which forms the communication between the Great Court and Neville's Court. It is familiarly called 'the Screens', being in fact only a part of the Hall screened off by an oaken partition. Above this passage is a gallery overlooking the Hall. The usual number that dine there during full term-time may be taken at 400; in the October term it is larger, as the men of four years meet then in residence. It may well be supposed that the kitchens during the operation of 'dishing up' present no ordinary spectacle; our task however is only with the results, and we shall therefore leave the details to the imagination of our readers.

We must draw once more upon that useful, though much abused faculty. Let us imagine ourselves standing in the gallery above the screens a few minutes before 4 o'clock in full term-time. From the number of Undergraduates assembled without the Hall, and M.A.s within, it is probably a feast-day. Waiters are covering the tables with the various dishes, the contents of which by their unusual delicacy shew the supposition not to be incorrect. Amid plebeian legs of mutton and rounds of beef may be seen here and there (though rather sparingly scattered) a turkey or a couple of ducks. This preliminary being concluded, the Senior Dean reads a Latin grace. There is the bell—I need not say for what it gives the signal. The crowd rushing in just beneath is, you will observe, extremely eager—it is composed of freshmen; you see each hurrying anxiously about to secure the nearest place to the turkey. The Hall fills rapidly; at the table extending across the Hall and elevated on the dais, and at the upper table on the right sit the Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow-Commoners; the upper table on the left is appropriated to the Bachelors, the lower to the Scholars. The Bachelors you will perceive share in some of the privileges of the Fellows; they

The Hall of Lambeth Palace—93 ft. by 38, and 50 high.

Westminster Hall, according to Stow—270 ft. by 74, but another account gives 228 by 66 and 90 high.

St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich—124 ft. long, 70 broad.

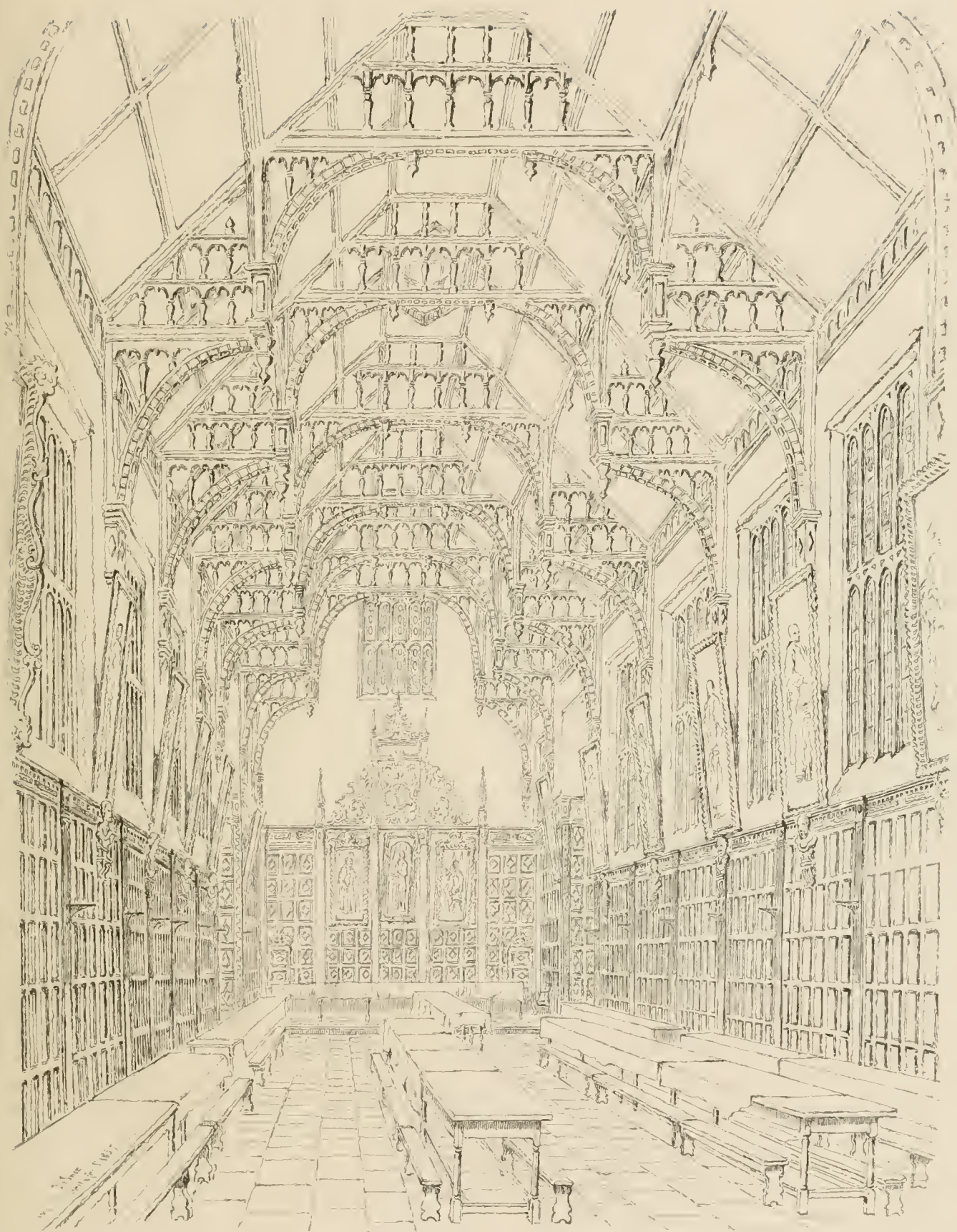
Crosby Hall—54 ft. by 27, and 40 high.

Greenwich Hospital—106 ft. by 56, and 50 high.

Haddon—42 ft. by 29.

have wine and silver on table³. The Fellows' table is full of visitors, and the stream of good things constantly tending to that part of the Hall gives proof of their hospitality. Look—they are beginning to pass round the Wassail Bowl:—Professor * * has just taken a draught, he passes it to a brother Professor, who is opposite to him, and has been standing while his neighbour was drinking; he again passes it across to the guest opposite who has shewn the same courtesy to him, and so it passes down the table. The effect is curious, and the whole ceremonial carries the thoughts to times long past, and to a state of society far different from the present. You may now understand the great dinner privilege of the Scholars, as you see they are just putting the pastry on their table. The rest of the Undergraduates have portions of whatever pie or pudding they choose sent up from the kitchen. These are called “sizings”; and were you among the crowd below, you would be puzzled by a frequently repeated question “What are sizings to-day”? The Hall is now clearing rapidly, for the time spent generally in Hall is a very minimum. You say this custom of going out one by one seems unsocial; with so large a number it is unavoidable. It was the custom of old for all to remain until the Fellows had finished; but as the punishment of the transgression was only a fine of a half-penny, this was regularly paid by all until Bentley was Master. It afforded him a handle against the seniors who were opposed to him, and he abolished the fine altogether. You will see however that a more civilized behaviour is practised at the Bachelors' table, as they are just rising in a body to leave the Hall. The two Undergraduates who are standing beside the fire are the Scholars ‘in waiting’, that is, those whose duty it is to read the lessons in Chapel and the grace in Hall during each week. The Fellows have now finished their dinner, and the Scholars read a Latin Grace. The occupants of the Fellows' table may now, if they please, adjourn to dessert in the Combination-Room. The tables which have been relaid are for the Sizars, who dine after all the rest. On the greater feast-days, an anthem, sung by the

³ Greater attention is paid to the comfort of the dinner-table at Magdalene than at any other College. This is the only College at which the students can introduce friends to dine with them in Hall; but the privilege is very limited, and is not without cost.



choristers, forms part of the grace, and on Scarlet-days (that is, those on which Doctors wear their scarlet robes) the Noblemen appear in gowns of purple silk richly embroidered with gold. On ordinary days the scene is what we have described, except that the Wassail Bowl is not passed round and the Undergraduates must be content with plain fare.

Again, let us imagine ourselves near the Hall (not in our old station, for that is now no meet place for the profanum vulgus) on a certain morning towards the end of May, about nine o'clock. There is a crowd as before, but the expression of the faces is sadly different. Yon party, hovering restless and troubled from place to place is evidently composed of freshmen waiting in anxious suspense on the threshold of their first Examination. The doors of the Hall are thrown open as the clock strikes nine;—there is a slight rush made by those who imagine that success depends upon being two instead of three seconds in reaching their places. The sight is now a curious one:—from the top to the bottom of the Hall, as well as in the gallery above the screens, the men are seated at long tables answering as many of the questions on the printed papers before them as they can. The only sound heard is a continuous scratching of the pens as they pass rapidly over the paper, and the expression of satisfaction on some countenances and of despair on others plainly distinguish those who are pleased with the paper from others around whom unpleasant thoughts of “being posted⁴” are hovering. You see the Examiners walking about in dignified silence, save when some puzzled youth requests to be enlightened on the meaning of the terms in which a question is stated. Those whose brains have quickly brought forth all their little store are depositing their papers in the Examiner’s basket, and leaving the Hall. At one o'clock all papers are called in, and in the evening the same scene is re-enacted: the action is continued through five or six days.

Again—it is the evening on which the Examiners, having looked over the answers returned to the questions on their papers, meet to draw up

⁴ Those who do not obtain on the whole examination a certain small number of marks, are not classed at all, and are re-examined. To appear in this select number is ‘to be posted.’ The origin of the term may be easily conjectured by the reader as well as the sense, which will no doubt be an unpleasant one.

the final list of the classes. As the expected time for the publication of this list draws near, stragglers are seen about the cloisters and screens. At length the Senior Lecturer enters the Hall—a crowd collects around him, and various are the changes of countenance among his auditors as he reads in order the list of the classes. Then follow congratulations with enquiries after the places of absent friends, and rejoicing or lamentation according as they are found above or below their expected place. The scene is one of great excitement, and with it ends the interest of the year. The long vacation separates the successful and the disappointed until October again recalls them to a renewal of preparation for the returning struggle.

There yet remain many associations connected with the Hall, that might claim a word. In it are appointed to be performed at stated seasons those plays, in which all who bear office in the College are to take part. In it have been received and entertained the royal and illustrious personages who have at different periods visited the College. Nor would it be less interesting to cast a backward glance to those times, when the Students were wont on the cold nights of winter⁵ to run up and down the Hall for half an hour to gain before retiring to rest some degree of warmth after the evening study in their fireless rooms. Much change has there been among us since then ; much less it is to be feared remains of that indefatigable energy, which under so many difficulties and privations succeeded in accumulating stores of knowledge, equalled but by few of their more fortunate successors. Yet on those days of high ceremonial, when the University summons all her sons around her from the different quarters of the empire, there is sufficient evidence that the ancient spirit is not extinct among us. Then may be seen in each College assembled around the Fellows' table the statesman and the divine, the man of science and literature ; and these, not gathered only from the rich or nobly born, but raised to their present eminence from the lower ranks of society. It is the blessing of this country that, above all others, she has means whereby the talent of individuals is made available for the good of the whole community : and foremost among those means must

⁵ See T. Leaver's Sermon, 1550.

the Universities be regarded with peculiar honor. And all, who have heard with what emphatic warmth the truth of this statement is upheld by those⁶ who are now in turn reflecting honor on the Universities that brought them up, will not hesitate to unite with them in the warmest wishes for the future prosperity of these venerable Institutions.

Ss.

ON ANTHONY LITTLE.⁷

LITTLE I was, named by some little wit:
Thus with their subjects, titles often fit.

I. P.

ON NICHOLAS CARR, THE SECOND REGIUS PROFESSOR
OF GREEK.

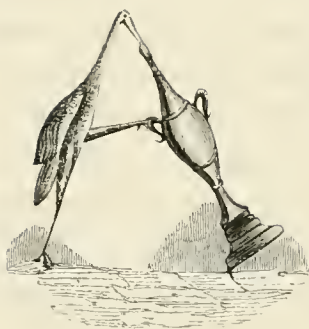
IN the MS. Chronology in Jesus College Library, it is stated that he was obliged by the smallness of the stipend to devote himself to Medicine: then was his “ardor nonnihil remissus, ubi medicorum insignibus decoratus, ad medicæ artis praxim undique caperetur.” He died in 1564, and this epitaph is given to him.

Hic jaceo, Carrus, doctor doctissimus inter
Tempore quos fovit Granta diserta meo.
Tam mihi, Cecropiæ Latæ quam gloria linguæ,
Convenit et medicæ maximus artis honos.
Non ego me jacto, sed quas Academia laudes
Attribuit vivo, mortuus ecce fruor.
Et fruar, O Lector! procul absit turba profana!
Æterno violans busta sacrata Deo.

⁶ It is scarcely necessary to recall to the recollection of those who were present, the speeches made in the Hall of Trinity College at the Installation of the present Chancellor.

⁷ See p. 113.

JESUS COLLEGE.



ALL spots, it has been often observed, intended for monastic purposes have been selected with remarkable taste. To the eyes of the writer, perhaps partial, the site of St. Rhadegund's nunnery is no exception to the rule, and he hopes for the concession that, as far as the neighbourhood of the Cam will allow, Jesus College is very prettily situated.

The College has two great advantages; one in the possession of a massive square tower rising from the midst of the buildings, and the other in its being isolated and detached from other buildings so that it may be looked on as a whole.

Jesus College appears to have taken the fancy of that pleasant and facetious monarch, James I., who, whatever his failings may have been in other respects, had a great taste for learning and its haunts. His remark is well known—"that if he lived at the University he would pray at King's, dine at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus." There is another remark recorded by Fuller,—“King James in his way from New-market greatly commended Jesus College for the situation thereof as most collegiate, retired from the town, and in a meditating posture alone by itself.” Sherman says that he used to call it “*Musarum Cantabrigiensium Musæum*”. Nor was his admiration confined to words: for the same writer adds that “*etiam atque etiam Collegium invisere dignatus est.*” Evelyn, who paid it a visit many years after, allows it to be “one of the best built Colleges in the University”, but adds “it is in a melancholy situation.” We are content with the word, if it be the

Melancholy of Milton with calm Peace and Quiet, retired Leisure and Contemplation for her companions.

The College is but little altered in appearance since the days of King James, and those who, in coming up the river, view the old white tower rising above the foliage, and those who view it on the Newmarket road with all the life and reality of nearness, or on the Ely road lying in the repose of distance, must allow that it is "most collegiate".

So much for the exterior. I now propose to describe what is to be found in the interior. I will suppose that I have met at the entrance to the College in Jesus Lane a stranger, and I must add too a stranger whose father had been or whose son is or is going to be there, or who from some means or other has a decided feeling of interest in the old College, and who will therefore lend a willing attention, and not think "this prattle to be tedious".

We proceed down a broad gravel walk between two walls bounding the Master's and the Fellows' garden which commands the grand front, and is known at Jesus by the facetious name of "the chimney". We will pause at the tower over the high arched portal. It is built of red brick tinted by time with a pleasant color, without a name, and garnished and adorned by grey stone. The greater part of the College is built of the same materials, and they have the effect of giving it its picturesque and almost venerable appearance. Passing through the portal we enter into the first or great court. This is built on three sides only, the other being open to the meadows with some of the town churches and the lanthorn of the new building of St. John's in the distance. The thick masses of ivy and (if in season) the delicate flowering shrubs clothing the walls will not pass unnoticed. I cannot help pointing out the walk along the southern aspect of this court. There are many days in Cambridge, as elsewhere, between October and April, when the sun indeed shines, but there is also a bitter wind blowing. On such days is the value of this path felt. There is something of monastic virtue left. The sun elsewhere powerless here sheds a gracious influence, and the wind, elsewhere almost cutting in two the unhappy promenader, is here still and felt no more.

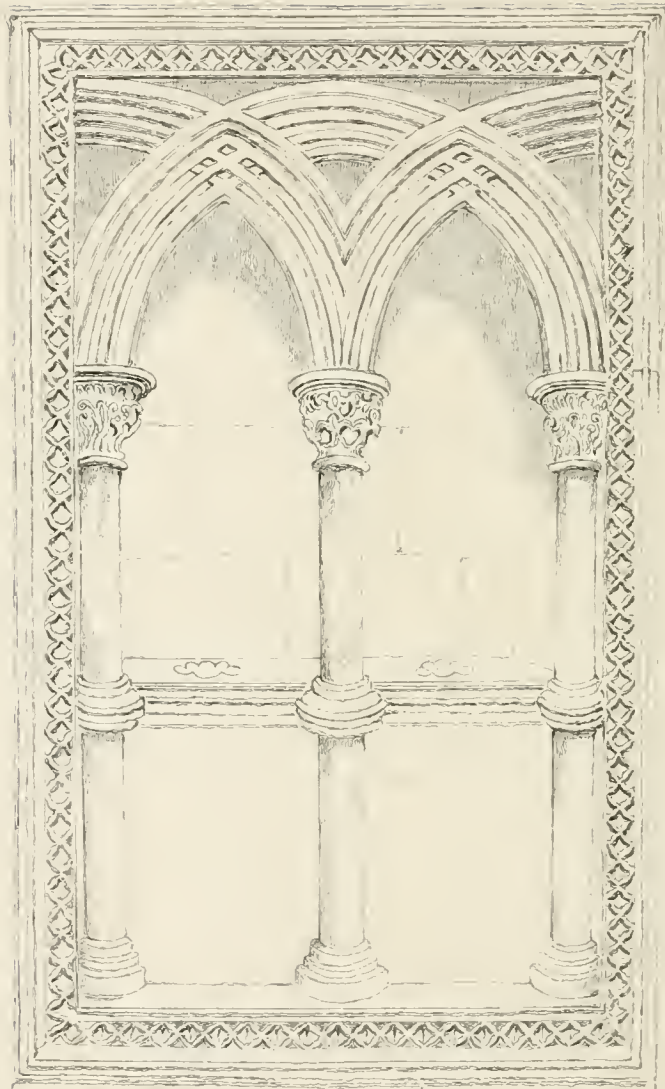
After walking round the great court we proceed under an archway presided over by one of our founder's cocks into "The Cloister Court." These were not the identical cloisters of the abbey, but they were probably built on their site. From this court ascended ¹Dr. Clarke's famous balloon. It would, but for the accident of an envious shower, have been a scene of a much more imposing nature. At the installation of the Marquis Camden in 1835, Dr. French the Master, then Vice-Chancellor, had invited to dinner at Jesus the noble Chancellor and a large party of the distinguished individuals who visited Cambridge on that occasion. The hall, it was thought, would not contain the number of guests that was expected, and the expedient was adopted of turning the placid *little* court before us into a *vast* pavilion. Gravel walk and grass plot were changed into a boarded floor, and a vast canvass roof was thrown over it; draperies were hung and festooned about the walls, flags waved aloft—in short a complete transformation was effected. The builder had warranted the pavilion waterproof: but his warranty was of little avail. The builder defied the rain; but the rain defied the builder. The evening before the feast torrents of rain came down, and in a few minutes the labors of a week were spoiled. There was disappointment in this, but like many other disappointments, it brought its consolation with it. Recourse was necessarily had to the hall, and it was found to be capacious enough. It was then thought by most of the members of the College, how much better it was, that the most distinguished company that ever met within its walls, including the "Chancellor of Oxford", should be entertained in the old, substantial, really waterproof hall, instead of this exhalation, as it were, of the pavilion.

But we must dismiss the recollections of that festive day, in passing through the door at one end of the cloisters into the building which for upwards of eight centuries has been devoted to the service of God. The first appearance is imposing;—the lofty intersection of the cross, the spreading out of the four vast arms, the quiet and solemn air, the memorials of death upon the walls.

Something of a scientific description is due to one of the most curious pieces of architecture in Cambridge.

¹ See Otter's Life of Dr. Clarke.





The dimensions of the Chapel are as follow :

	ft.	in.
Length of Altar floor, (including the steps) - - - - -	13	5
- - - Chapel, (from altar step to West wall) - - - - -	52	
- - - Antechapel - - - - -	62	3
Breadth of the Chapel - - - - -	23	4
- - - - Antechapel, (the excess of this above that of the Chapel is obtained by part of the South wall being cut out) - - - - -	23	9
Height about - - - - -	38	
Whole length of transepts from North to South - - - - -	81	4
From the glass of the windows to the inner surface of the wall, is in depth - -	2	1½
Under the arches beneath the windows, the depth in the wall is - - -		8

The Piscina has these dimensions :

The frame is in height - - - - -	7	4
- - - - - breadth - - - - -	4	11
- - - - - depth, (to the outside of the frame) - - - - -	1	9
- - - - - (within the shafts) - - - - -	1	1

This part of the wall had been covered with wainscot till 1815: the beautiful early English work was then disclosed through the persevering effort of good taste; but the Piscina was much injured. In its present condition, the upper part to about 1½ feet, is new, as well as the capitals of the two columns to the east². It is singular that on the south side there are four of these most elegant lancet-windows; but on the north side, five. In consequence of the close arrangement of them, the detached position of the shafts giving apparent support to the circles, and the simplicity of the style, there is a richness and lightness combined, especially in the oblique perspective, which renders this scene peculiarly worthy of the architectural students' inspection: he would no doubt wish the light that is admitted, had come through painted glass, especially when close by he sees the effect of color in the east window, that was placed there by the same good taste and liberality, which had the chief part in opening this architectural treasure. And while imagination, gratified and excited by what is visible, goes on picturing to itself views

² There is in the church of St. Michael's, Long Stanton, a work very similar to this, though on a somewhat smaller scale. Over each of the summits of the intersecting arches is a rude fleur de lis or cross. One at Histon is even more elaborate. Another at St. Ives was very recently opened in the wall of the south aisle.

of possible beauty, there would be a warm longing that the modern ceiling of the Chapel might give place to the fine old wood roof; and that the centred space in the cross might show height proportional to the length and breadth, and that the noble arches placed in the loft of the tower should be brought out of their concealment to contribute to the dignity and solemnity of the scene beneath.

There are, in this wide silent space but few monuments, and the most remarkable are mentioned in Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrig.*: one is passed over, which, for its decided character in a particular style, shall have mention here. It is to a Fellow of the College, by name Duckett; the inscription runs thus:

Victurus moritur, sic vixerat ut moriturus ;
 Cujus mors docuit vivere, vita mori.
 Angelus est factus, tumulus fuit angulus isti :
 Quam premis, hæc terra est ingeniosa, premis.
 Cælum erat in terra, in Cælo nunc terra quiescit :
 Terra fuit, cælum est, cœlica terra fuit.

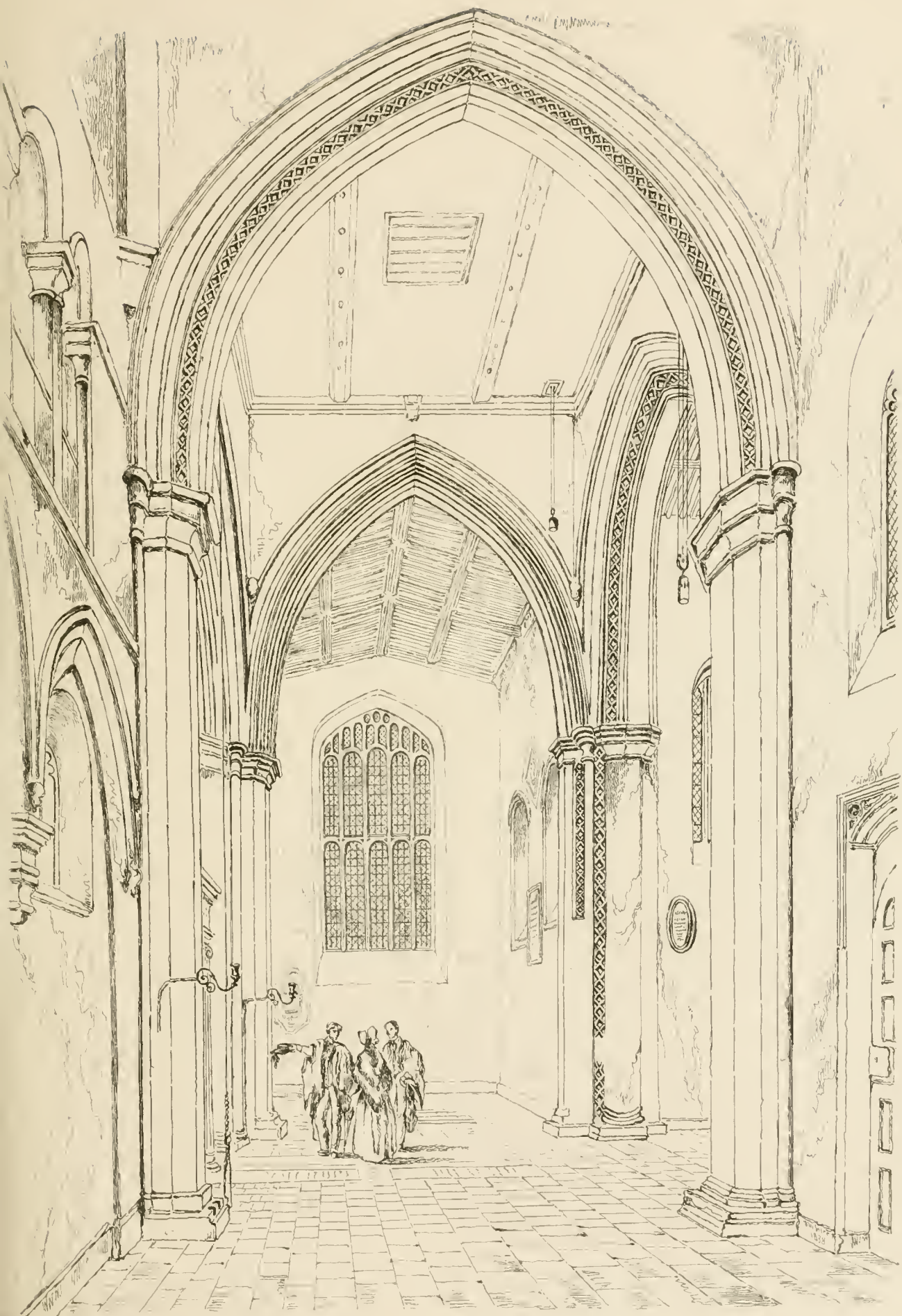
In illustration of this humour and style, one more instance may be given. It is upon a monument to W. Webb, in the Chapel of Caius College.

Tela pretiosissima est homo fide in Christo intextus.
 Mors sua tela rotans, telam contorsit in istam :
 Tela viget telo, moriens fit morte perennis.

Which are thus rendered—

A richer webb than any art can weave,
 The soule that faith to Christ makes firmly cleave.
 This webb can death nor devills sunder or untwist ;
 For Christ and grace both ground worke are and list.

By threading dusty passages, ascending dark winding staircases, and fairly surmounting about 30 feet of common ladder, the adventurous stranger may mount to the top of the tower, where he will be rewarded by a novel view over the leaded roofs of the College, and an extensive



expanse of country, through which winds a small silver thread, known in lower regions by the name of the Cam.

Once more in the cloister court; and there will be told the only local legend of the College. The passage, at the end of that side of the court where the Chapel door is, is commonly designated 'Cow Lane'; and the reason given is, that once on a time an inquisitive cow walked into and up the passage, till it became completely fast, and the poor animal paid for its curiosity with its life. With its life however it has purchased an immortal name; for, as long as the College exists (and may it live for ever a College) gyps and bed-makers through their successive generations will hand down the sad tale.

Passing down the remaining side of the cloisters we come to a mysterious door; a turn of the key—and we are ascending a broad staircase. Here, if you are told that the great clock of time has gone back three centuries, you will find little to break the illusion; so solemn and sombre is the place, and so shut out from the bustling, active, reforming nineteenth century. Proceeding up two flights of steps, and somewhat perhaps to your astonishment, you come upon a grinning skeleton; an odd piece of furniture and startling to a stranger! but to those accustomed to the staircase, it is so familiar, it appears to have so much (as it were) a right to the corner it occupies, it has so much the air of an old acquaintance, that, if removed, it would by them be both missed and regretted. There is no legend about it, and we are too honest to invent one. This for an emblem of the mortality of man. By it is an emblem of the perishableness of the external world, in the shape of an old globe, from which time and damp have stripped seas and countries. A little further on, and far, far above you may be spied a row of books, enveloped in dust and cobwebs, so old, so thick, so tall, so massive, having so much the appearance of being made for another generation, that we are led to believe that they have been thus put out of our reach, from our having no right to or claim upon them; there they stand defying hand, and stool, and steps, and even ladder, of common length.

Another door, another turn of a key, and the Library opens before you; a long low room dim and ancient. The book-cases jut out from

the sides, and between them are placed antique stools and rickety tables of oak. There is on the whole an excellent collection of books; the classical department, as may be expected, has been well attended to, and there is a judicious selection of modern authors. We discover abundance of what is seldom found but in old libraries; books whose day is gone by, old scientific treatises, tracts relating to dead and forgotten controversies, ponderous masses of civil and canon law, and the like. We grudge them not the space they occupy; let them out of respect to the value they once possessed and the noise they once made in the world, and not least, from the quaint and curious matter sometimes to be found in them, let them hold their time-honored places and not utterly perish from off the earth.

It must however be confessed there is not much to tempt a prolonged stay. The room is badly lighted, and badly aired. In summer, the sun, beating on the leaded roof immediately over head, renders the heat intolerable; and in winter there is a dead damp cold, piercing to the very bones and marrow. I have often been reminded by this of the Cavern Library mentioned in an Eastern tale, which opened but once a year for a short time, and into which the student then rushed with breathless haste, to throw down the books he had taken out the preceding year, and obtain a fresh supply. Often doubtless has a similar proceeding been adopted here.

Retracing our steps we leave behind the labors and the dust of centuries, and pass once more into the busy world. A few yards bring us from the College Library to the College kitchen. What a contrast! The doors of the one always open, the doors of the other always closed. There, an almost perpetual silence; here an almost perpetual bustle—busy voices, flitting forms of white-aproned figures, clatterings on dressers, music of the spits revolving before the fiery furnace. There, lie the stores of the mind, in rest and quiet; here, the great work of preparing and sending forth stores for the support of the body, ever going forward.

Just opposite to the kitchen door is the 'buttery-hatch', the half door with shelf upon it, forbidding the nearer approach of bed-makers and others not entitled to the entrée. Passing through it, you are in

a vaulted room, small, but exceedingly snug and comfortable; the seat of government of that important potentate, the butler, in whose breast is deposited the great secret of the Jesus College cup, to be transmitted to his successor alone. Beyond lie vast caverns of cellars, where in lazy tubs and innocent bottles sleeps a mighty power, to be used however only, let us hope, to gladden, exhilarate and enliven the spirits of many.

From thence we proceed to the College hall, a fine stately room with an imposing roof of dark oak and an oriel window, which has been much admired for its elaborate and elegant vaulting. Here is the portrait of the excellent Tobias Rustat between those of the Archbishops, Cranmer and Sterne.

From the hall we pass unto the remaining court of the College, called Pump Court, from the College pump being there. Passing through this we enter by an iron gate into a large meadow surrounding the College on the east, north and west sides. At one end of this meadow is a grove which replaced the one that was cut down in 'the troubles' in the time of Charles I., the line of which is continued by a row of wide spreading chesnuts. This meadow has been often admired; it certainly is a great ornament and advantage to the College. In general it serves for a pleasant walk conducive to friendly chat or wholesome meditation; but there are occasions which sometimes occur in the summer term, when it presents a more busy appearance:—a match at cricket between the Jesus cricket club and that of some other College is coming off, and the light but manly forms scattered about in most orderly disorder, the eyes of all, gentle and simple, of academics of every degree and no degree, of College servants and friends of College servants, all intent on the game; the clapping of hands and the ringing of shouts at some signal disaster or glorious hit; the distant tent, to which in time the scene of action is to be removed; the cup, for which Jesus College is renowned, meanwhile making its hospitable rounds—all these in this sunny, sheltered, pleasant spot, with its noble wall of bark and foliage, form a very lively and charming combination which few, who have ever witnessed or entered into the spirit of it, will ever forget.

I should now recommend a turn in the Fellows' garden. Here you will be first struck with the venerable remains of a mulberry-tree which

must be of prodigious age. Sir Walter Scott observed to Mr. Washington Irving "how often he admired at Leith the vast sticks of timber that were brought to that harbour from America; and that he thought them like those great obelisks that were now and then brought from Egypt, to shame the pigmy monuments of Europe;" and, "in fact", added he, "these vast aboriginal trees, that have sheltered the Indians before the intrusion of the white man, are the monuments and antiquities of your country¹." It was a delicate compliment to Mr. Irving's country addressed to Mr. Irving, but no one could have felt more than Sir Walter, that we have too in this country trees that are to us as much "monuments and antiquities" as castles and abbeys. That old mulberry-tree stands there as much a "monument and an antiquity" as the old Chapel tower that rears its head near it. In an old plan of the College it appears that there was once another vast monumental tree in the middle of the great court. What became of it, whether time or the axe or the thunderbolt brought it to the earth, nobody now can tell. All that remains to show what once has been, is a slight inequality and heaving of the surface about the middle of the grass-plot. Near it is a fine weeping ash, spreading its long fingers, rather than arms, so as to make a complete canopy. Reposing under its shade, observe that tall graceful tree rising between you and the Chapel; it is a 'platanus orientalis', the seed of which was brought from Thermopylæ by Dr. Clarke, and with his own hands planted there.

Having now done the honors of the College, we conduct our gentle lion to the iron gate, where we received him; and in bidding him adieu, we venture to hope that, amid the Senate-house ceremonial and the promenade behind the Colleges, the "prayers at King's and the dinners at Trinity",—amid all the many and various attractions that the University displays to him, he will still find a corner of his memory for the quiet and pensive College of Jesus.

B. C.

¹ Abbotsford and Newstead.

OLD HOUSES.

THE house, whose front forms the prominent object in the drawing, is one of several claimants to the title of 'oldest in the Town'. It is neighbour to the 'Wrestler's Inn, in which it is said Jeremy Taylor was born, and is part of the Petty² Cury. This front soon arrests the attention of the passenger who takes any interest in architecture. Unlike its neighbour, which was the latest built in this style (1634), and has fallen an earlier victim to the modern taste for plain brick and mortar, this has preserved its ornamental character, showing the rose, the emblem of the reigning family, within flowing lines, arranged in borders that divide the gables; and made gay with the once much admired expedient of paint. If the observer penetrate beyond the surface, in the Inn Yard he might imagine himself living in another age of building. Here he beholds portions advanced like oriels, and rising aloft, having the whole breadth of each face occupied by window, and terminating in pediments which are either surmounted with minarets of wood carved in some fantastic shape, or support, at the vertical angle, pendants of similar character. On another side a gallery runs between the basement and upper story into which all the rooms of this floor open. The front is intersected by beams³, and presents a surface of plaister worked in a hexagonal pattern. The undefended

¹ In old times it seems 'wrestling' was a popular amusement in the south as well as north country. See an old ballad in *a Collection of Letters*, edited by Dr. Lamb, 1838.

² So called from one Alderman Peti.

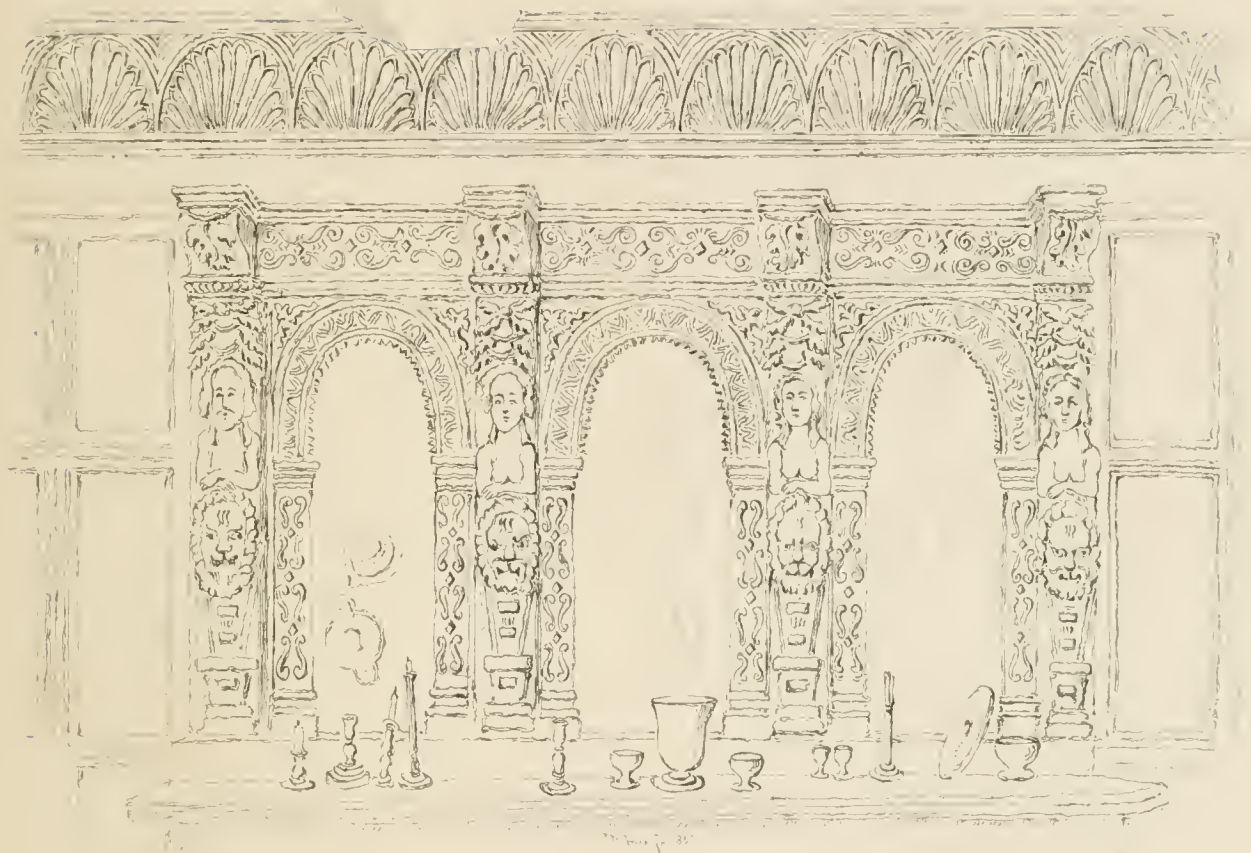
³ Between these timber studs the bricks, when first they were brought back into use, were laid obliquely, as may be seen in a few cases in Cambridge and the neighbourhood. After the Romans, timber was exclusively employed, till about A.D. 1200, when the use of *clunch* came in. As an indication of the state and appearance of the town at a late date, we may cite an order of council (June 2, 1619) against thatched houses and cottages, and forbidding 'stacks of sedge, reed, fodder, or other stuff to be within fifty yards of any College or dwelling-house.'

staircase invites the curious to investigate the internal distribution of this antiquated structure. But there is nothing within to gratify his expectation. This description is illustrated also by the yard of the old 'Fawkon' and by several others.

The next enquiry our observer would make, is as to the degree in which this style is yet preserved. He is directed first perhaps to the Castle Inn, another 'oldest' house in the town⁴: but its exterior displays little worthy of notice, except the arrangement of its parts. One specimen however of detail, the crowning pinnacle of the gable, proclaims the age and style to which it belongs. The 'house', to use a technical phrase, is clearly enough declared by its sign, which passes most signs in accuracy of delineation and sobriety of colour: it is an eminent example of the skill of the practitioner in this art, whereof he has diffused widely in the neighbourhood proofs in various kinds. It is faithfully done after the old picture that used in the antique and cumbersome fashion to swing across the street, in order that no traveller might heedlessly miss the mark. Signs suspended by gibbets of iron or timber projecting from the shops of tradesmen and from 200 public houses must have been no less offensive to the eye by day, than grating to the ear by night: this well intentioned but annoying contrivance however the taste of more modern days prohibited through the first paving act. To the antiquity of the design exhibited in this painting, there is evidence within: the landlord keeps carefully a vessel of brown earthenware, bearing a rude embossed stamp of the castle, with floating banner, and on either sides the words "Rich^d. Ward at ye castle in Cambridge." This was found in the roof amongst a quantity of rubbish, and much better satisfied would the owner have been to have stood by at the finding, seeing that 'ere this, pots and pans in such secluded spots have not been found empty.

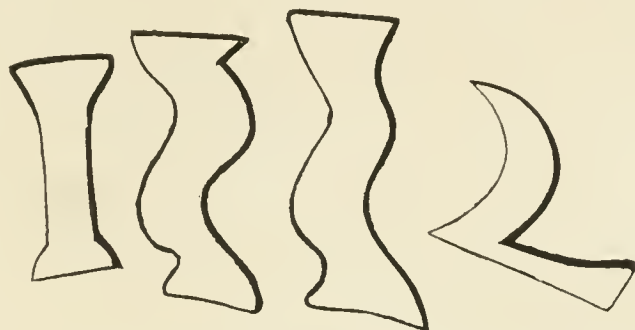
The interior of this house offers little reward to curiosity: the wood-work has been gradually disappearing; and now only the tap-room shows a few vestiges of the panelling, filled with scroll work of various patterns and intersected by ornamental partitions.

⁴ In Hugh de Balsham's time (1283) it is mentioned under the name of Rudd's Inn.





In Bridge Street are to be found the most numerous traces of the ancient aspect which the Town presented. In this direction probably the Town migrated gradually from the western side of the river. At the Bridge, in the North East corner of the open space, is one remarkable example; it wears the sign of the half-moon, and upon the beam that crosses the yard-entrance, is cut this date



which is Arabic figure for 1332. This is mentioned among several instances of these ancient *dates*, which are discussed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 439. The interior of this house has nothing remarkable, except some rather singularly ornamented joists.

The next example is the Cross Keys in the same Street: here the front has acquired the simplicity suggested by a close economy; nevertheless it retains the peculiarity of the old style, the projection of the stories supported upon cantilivres and modillions having the shape of figures, which, in grotesque form and broadly comic expression, rival the well-known instances in church architecture of a much earlier day. Such an exterior is enough to excite suspicion of something worth noticing within. Accordingly we find two richly worked chimney-pieces, of which the most elaborate, on the ground floor in the public entertaining room, is one of the many standing monuments of bad taste: for, in order to gain an effect of light, a plentiful application of whitening has been resorted to, whereby the carving is well nigh obliterated.

In Trinity Street is one of the most attractive fronts, though owing to the narrowness of the Street it is little observed.

Not far from this, at the corner of Green Street, is the remnant of the 'House once occupied by the monks of Ely'. They were probably rivals to those who came from Croyland, and here taught the science of

grammar. At that time their house stood alone in the midst of fields; now it is swallowed up in the Town. Through the solidity of its structure alone has any trace of its existence been preserved: the rude piers and semicircular arches, without and within, show where their chapel once stood; but now they adorn a printer's work-shop: the work of instruction is still carried on upon the spot, though in a widely different process.

In Trumpington Street is an example, whose interest arises perhaps rather from association than from any intrinsic quality. It stands next to Peter-House, on the South side: report says it was built for the Master's Lodge; its appearance gives it some pretensions to this honour, and the site favours the supposition: but it is a rash inference of the inmates that makes it coeval with the foundation of the College. Soon this remnant of antique house-building is to give way to modern improvement, and its place will know it no more: in four or five years the tenants who have clung to the ancient walls with faithful attachment are doomed to experience the uninteresting commodiousness of modern arrangement. The interior has nothing worthy of notice to show; the exterior little but the usual overhanging stories and a three-faced oriel thrown out from the second story front; and for detail, a few corbels of spiral form terminating in grotesque heads worthy to be the productions of an old Egyptian or modern Burmese hand.

Of one instance, no longer in existence, a description is found in Warren's Book. The house now occupying the site was built in 1787.

There is a House standing in Trumpington Street, Cambridge, and in St. Edward's Parish, on ye East side of Trumpington Street, and it is ye last House in St. Edward's Parish towards ye North. This House is inhabited by Thomas Driver, a Joyner, and is ye property of Mr. Kerrich late fellow of Benet College. In ye chamber-window of this House, next ye Street, are Two Escutcheons with Arms painted on ye Glass. 1st Escutcheon. Quarterly, ye 1st and 4th azure, a fess between two Lyons' heads (or Leapords) Cabosh'd in chief, and one in base, Or. The 2nd and 3rd field, a Lyon Rampant with two tails, Or; a Chief wavy Gules. The 2nd quarter has been broken and mended again with a piece of a Crown, Or. The second Escutcheon has eight Coats; the 1st of web is ye same with ye 1st of ye 1st Escutcheon. The 2nd is ye same with ye 3rd of ye 1st Escutcheon. The 3rd is ffrance, viz. Azure, 3 fflowers de Lis, Or. The 4th is England, viz. Gules, 3 Lyons passant, guardant, Or. The 5th has been broken and mended again with white glass. The 6th is ye same with ye 1st of ye 1st Escutcheon; only ye Chief broken and mended again with white glass. The 7th England again; only ye Chief broken and mended again with other painted glass. The 8th I suppose, has been broken and mended again with white glass.

On ye outside of this House next to Trumpington Street just under the fore-mentioned window is ye representation of an Human head crown'd and with a long beard, between two Angels carv'd in wood, in relievo. Under this, at ye bottom of ye House, is ye representation of a dragon or a fiend, or Devil with Bat's wings and a long Serpentine tayl, carved also in wood, in relievo.

The wideth of ye ffront of Driver's House towards Trumpington Street is 18 feet, 18 inches and an half.

It has exercis'd ye thoughts of many a curious man in the University, to find out what Driver's House was design'd for. I once thought yt ye carv'd Crown'd Head under ye Chamber window was designed to represent ye head of Edward ye Confessor, as I thought that did, welh is ^e like it in stone, in ye North side-isle of St. Edward's Chancel. And there seem'd to me to be sufficient grounds for such a thought, because St. Edward's Church has commonly been taken to be St. Edward's ye Confessor's Church. But, it seems, ye St. Edward of our Church is St. Edward ye Martyr as appears from our Master's Book of ye Statutes of Trinity Hall, where, in that part of ye book about Mr. Goodknap's fellowship, the words there are **Sti. Edwardi Martiris**. And if so, then ye long beard will not suit St. Edward ye Martyr, who was but 18 years old when he was kill'd, viz. A. D. 979; whereas it would have suited Edward ye Confessor well enough, had it been design'd for him. I am persuaded therefore now yt ye Two crown'd heads, with beards, were originally design'd for ye representation of ye ffirst Person in ye Blessed Trinity, according to ye old Popish unwarrantable custom. And I think it probable, yt Driver's House was once call'd Domus Dei (there were several such Houses call'd by that name formerly in Cambridge) and that it was afterwards a sort of Gild-Hall. What I now say of this House I ground upon an extract communicated to me by Mr. Blomfield, late of Caius College. Whence he had this extract, I know not; it is as follows:—"In Parochia Sci Edri. Domus dei, olim Domus Studencium, postea fuit Dom. Gilde Sa' Edri. in Cantebr."

I find ye following words in Mr. Baker's Preface to the funeral Sermon of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, &c. London, 1708, p. 12,—“William Bingham, ffirst ffounder of God's House, near ye place where King's College Old Buildings now stand.” But I take this God's House to be a different one from that mentioned in ye above old extract; and, by what Mr. Baker himself has told me, I take ye very building where ye fellows of King's College now dwell, next to Clare Hall and Trinity Hall, to have been it.

At the opening of King's Lane into Trumpington Street there stands a group of low houses, very unworthy the situation they hold. Once their fate was sealed: but they survived the completion of the great change effected on that side of the way; and it is attributed to the

^e Upon a projection on the side of one of the roof beams; the head shows a front face well executed, with the beard long and flowing, and bears a crown.

^e The first named was removed by Dr. Farmer to Emmanuel Library at the rebuilding of the house about 40 years ago, and placed on the outside of the Library window. The ground is still occupied by an upholsterer.

economical consideration of King's College, together with the leniency of the Paving Board, that the Town boasts the preservation of this eyesore. There is some little compensation however for this injury to architectural effect in the historical associations attached to this spot.

The meetings of the principal Cambridge Reformers for the Compilation of the Liturgy, it is said, were held in a room which formed part of the White Horse estate. A portion of this estate is now in the possession of Mr. Cory. It appears that the White Horse itself was once in the possession of Catharine Hall, from an Indenture between the College and Emmanuel Tremellius, dated 1 Jan. 4. Edw. VI. This Indenture grants him the lease for 30 years of "*messuagium sive hospitium suum communiter vocatum the whyte horse cum suis pertinentibus in parochia sancti benedicti*", at a rent of 3*li.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Not long since Mr. Cory was obliged to make alterations in the house, which effected a partial alteration in the room now forming part of his warehouse. Along the East side of this Room, stalls or seats with book-closets between them were fixed, and the room was panelled⁷. In breaking a way for a stove pipe, there was discovered behind the wood upon the West wall, a dim fresco scetch of King's College Chapel,—for so the form of the building bespoke it to be: this representation is still in being, and shows a line of trees in front, intended no doubt,

⁷ This mode of fitting was general before papering was introduced; and tapestry or 'hangings of painted cloth' or 'of Dornix' were used as superior decorative furniture. *Wainscott* was then used for all parts and appurtenances of a room: thus we find in a catalogue of furniture in the Master's *Lodginge* in Catharine Hall, 1623, "the chamber is all *wainscotted* about with settles," i.e. benches fixed round the room against the walls, as is now seen in the College Halls.

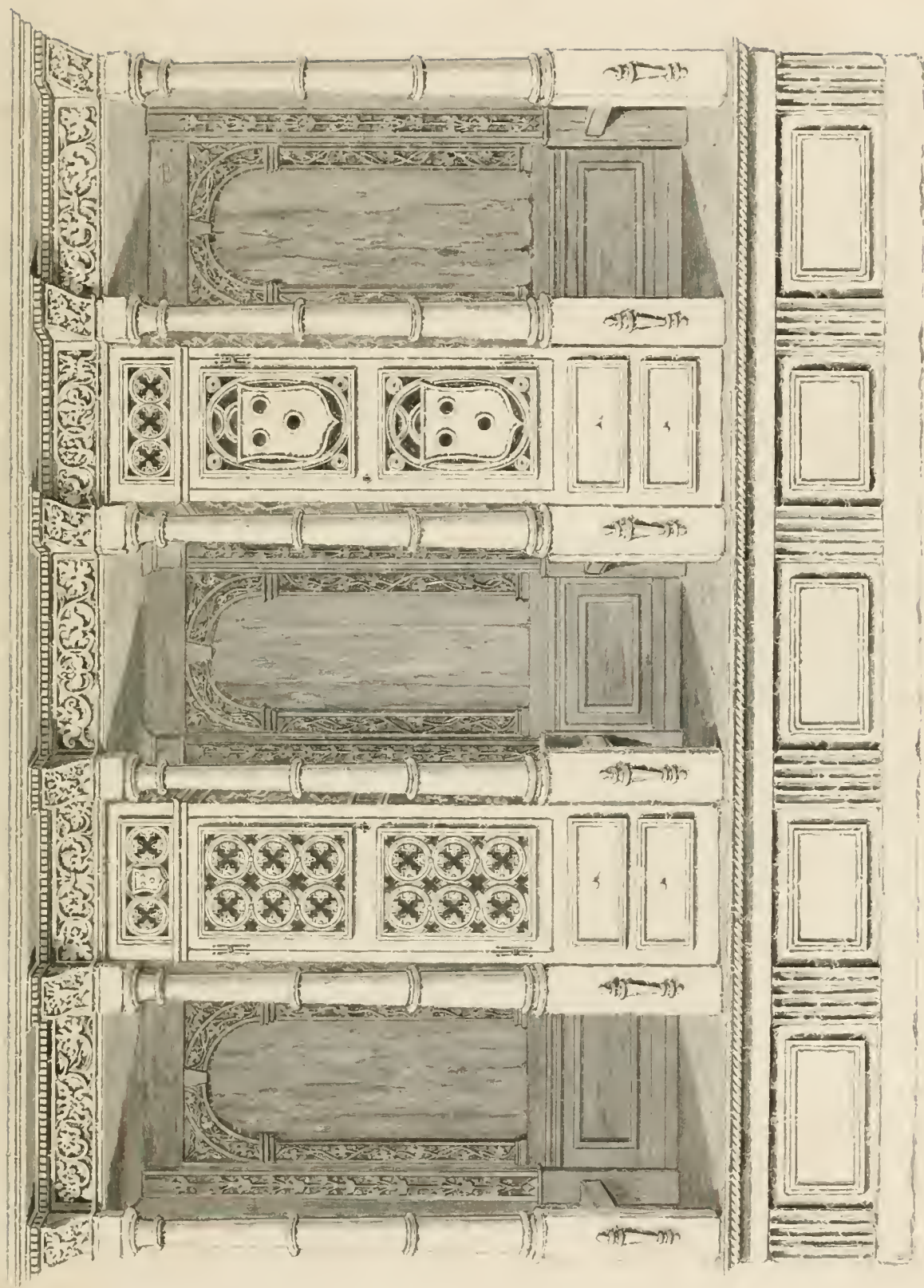
"2 portalls of *wainscott*."

"One court cupborde of *wainscott*."

"2 great ioyned chayers of *wainscott*."

"One press of *wainscott* with 3 cupbordes in the top."

Many instances of this fashion remain amongst College rooms, in which not unfrequently the chimney-piece is much ornamented. The rooms on the east side of Caius Court may be mentioned, and one in the Perse Building, and the rooms in the Old Building of Catharine Hall. The Combination-room of St. John's and the Hall of Pembroke show very elaborate specimens of the adorned mantle-piece.



though the perspective is not over correct, for the elms in the walks: they appear quite young trees. The date of the panelling should according to the style of the work be about the middle of the sixteenth century; the drawing therefore is probably a short time antecedent to that date. The stalls above-mentioned were presented by Mr. Cory to the University, as an interesting remnant of those times; and are preserved in the Museum. The entrance door of the house which opened into the lane, is yet in his possession: it has large plane panels and projecting borders adorned with studs of iron.

The sign of the White Horse remains: but it appears doubtful if the old White Horse mentioned by Strype in his *Annals*, has not given way to the Bull Inn: especially as all that ground does belong to Catharine Hall, and there is no record of the College having parted with the White Horse, which was once their property according to the Indenture above-mentioned. The account given by Strype^s is as follows.

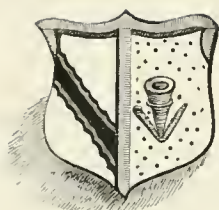
Anno 1540—"A great many" students and graduates "met at a House called the White Horse, to confer together with others, in mockery called Germans, because they conversed much in the Books of the Divines of Germany brought thence (and the house was called Germany^o). This House was chose, because those of King's College, Queens' College, and St. John's, might come in at the Backside, and so be the more private and undiscovered."

But in spite of his assertion, a claim is set up for this house to have been the scene of his narrative: its position next the lane is certainly favorable to the claim, and the character of the room supports it: besides the Historian, in describing the locality, may easily have been mistaken as to the name of the house. The visitor under the influence of imagination will readily yield to this claim: delighted at finding a spot thus consecrated by History, he will follow the recollections associated with it, in serious thought and grateful feeling for the religious advantages then won, and transmitted to his own age.

a.

^s *Annals* I. 367.—An account, just the same as the above, with the meetings at the White Horse is given by this same author in his *life* (fol. ed. p. 6.) of Archbishop Parker, only a larger list of names is given. It is almost certain that Archbishop Parker was one of those students who used to frequent here the reading and preaching of the Gospel, "which was precious in those days."

^o *Life* prefixed to Barnes' works.



THE circumstance of the Fitzwilliam Museum having become the depository of three autograph letters of Oliver Cromwell, which will be printed for the first time in this Portfolio, has suggested an investigation into the incidents which connected his history with the University and Town of Cambridge.

The letters are preserved in a thin 4to. volume, and are preceded by an account of their discovery and of the manner in which they were placed in the Museum, and are accompanied by several comments. The whole contents of this volume, being in MS., will be transcribed and submitted to the reader, with a few additions to the comments; and the above-mentioned investigation will form a sequel. The reader shall be detained from the perusal of them, only while he is requested to commend and cherish that public spirit or enlarged view of the duties of a member of the Commonwealth, which prompts individuals to deposit articles of national interest in libraries or museums of general resort and reference rather than in private cabinets.

CROMWELLI

TRES EPISTOLÆ AUTOGRAPHÆ QUEIS 'TEMPUS EDAX RERUM'
PEPERCIT.

These three Letters of OLIVER CROMWELL were found among the Court Rolls belonging to the Manor of Wymondham Cromwell, in the County of Norfolk, and were given by the Steward of that Manor to the Reverend John Neville White;—who has presented them to his friend the Reverend Samuel Tillbrook, of St. Peter's College, in conformity to a wish expressed on his part, that—through him—these interesting relics of the Protector Cromwell might be deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

N.B.—The Manor of Cromwell is situated in the Parish of Wymondham, and was formerly in the possession of a branch of the Cromwell family:—from whom, in the early part of the 17th century it passed, by purchase, to John Lord Hobart¹:—in whose family it now continues. Vide Blomfield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, Vol. i. p. 720, and Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwells*, &c. Vol. ii. p. 132.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1820.

The three original Letters herein preserved were written by O. Cromwell during the 50th and 51st years of his age. They are all addressed to the Lord Wharton, of whom further notices may be found in the State Papers of Whitlock and Thurloe, in Noble's Memoirs (Vol. I. Appx. p. 381), and in Ld. Clarendon (Vol. I. p. 413), who styles him 'a man very fast to them,' viz. to the Parliamentarians, [and 'one who deserved not to be suspected by Cromwell himself.' (Vol. VI. p. 193, Oxford, 1826.) 'Though he was a commander in the army for the Parliament, and very zealous in the defense of their cause; yet when he found the officers were for pushing things to extremity, and had by their interest got a vote against the King's great concessions in the Isle of Wight treaty, he declared himself dissatisfied with their proceedings, and appeared among them no more till several years after King Charles the First's death. He was a courtier during the Protectorate, one of Cromwell's Privy-Counsellors, and also one of his Peers.—I have been told, that notwithstanding he was named, he never acted in either capacity...Indeed he has been often heard to speak with some bitterness against Cromwell's treachery and usurpation; and that too in company of Colonel Sidney and Dr. Owen, who spent a whole evening with him in reflections on the falsehood and tyranny of the Protector.' Sir Richard Steel, Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Marquess of Wharton, pp. 6, 7. Lond. 1715.]

The seal affixed to the Letters No. I. and No. II. is similar to that which subtends the Portrait of the Protector in the Fac simile of the Patent granting a Peerage to John [Edmund] "Dunch, cousin to O. Cromwell." Vid. Noble's Memoirs, Vol. II. p. 162.

The signatures² in these three Letters exactly correspond with that which is printed in the copy of the warrant for K. Charles' execution, and with those which may be seen in the Library of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, and in the office of the University Registrar."

N.B.—*These Letters have never yet been printed.—S. T³.*

Pet. Coll. Feb. 4, 1821.

¹ "To Sir Henry Hobart," Bart. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, "in whose family it has passed ever since, John Lord Hobart being now Lord."—Blomfield.

² A fac simile of that in the first letter is given in a plate of autographs. At an earlier period he seems to have written his signature with his names at full length. After the title of Protector was invented and conferred upon him, he wrote it Oliver P. See a fac simile of two autographs in a plate between pp. 168 and 169 of *Cromwelliana*, fol. Westm. 1810.

³ The initials are of Samuel Tillbrook.

No. I.

This Letter, dated January 1, 1649 [O. S.], from Cork is evidently intended to remove certain scruples entertained by Lord Wharton and others, as to the justice of bringing King Charles to a criminal Trial, without the benefit of a Jury, a step which seems alluded to by Cromwell when he writes, "Bee not offended att the manner, perhaps noe other way was left, what if God accepted the Zeale as He did that of Phineas, whose reason might have called for a Jurye, what if the Lorde have witnessed his approbation and acceptance to this also?" &c., &c. It should be remembered that these hints were thrown out just a month previous⁴ to the Martyrdom of King Charles.—Robert Hammond, the friend alluded to in the P. S. of this letter, married a daughter of Hampden the patriot, and was Cousin to O. Cromwell⁵. He commanded as a General Officer at the battle of Naseby; "Ireton commanded the left wing, the reserves were brought up by Rainsborough, Hammond and Pride." vid. Whitlock's Memorials, p. 150. Hammond was Governor of the Isle of Wight and the humane gaoler of King Charles during his confinement there. O. Cromwell granted lands in Ireland to the daughters of Col. Robt. Hammond. The original deed conveying this property together with the seal of the Commonwealth is now in my possession.—S. T.

N.B.—*There is a letter from Cromwell to Col. Hammond, beginning "Deerest Robin," in the Appendix to Harris' Life, &c. Vol. III. p. 497: it is dated from Lord Wharton's House neere ten at night, Jan. 3, 1647.*

⁴ Eleven months after:—Cromwell was not in Ireland previously. The mistake arose from not adverting to the circumstance, that, until 1752, the legal year in England commenced on the 25th of March. However the intention with which the letter was written may have been that above stated, though the event was then passed. The High Court of Justice specially erected for the trial of King Charles was "an extraordinary New Court" (Protestation by the Commissioners from the Parliament of Scotland. Clarendon, Vol. vi. p. 278, Oxf. 1826.) in which certain Commissioners discharged the functions of grand jury, petty jury, and judge. The precedent was followed on several occasions: in the cases of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, Lord Capel, Christopher Love, and Gibbons in the time of the Commonwealth; and of Gerhard and Vowel, Sir Henry Slingsby, and Dr. Hewet in the time of the Protectorate.

⁵ "An officer of the army, and of nearest trust with Cromwell, having by his advice been married to a daughter of John Hambden, whose memory he always adored." Clarendon. Vol. v. p. 489, Oxf. 1826.—Hambden, not Hammond, was cousin to O. Cromwell.

[Superscription.]

**FFOR THE RIGHT HONBLE THE LORD WHARTON,
THEISE.**

My deere freinde, my Lord,

if I knowe my hart I loue you in truth, and therefore if from the iealousie of unfayned loue, I playe the foole a little, and say a word or two, att guessee, I know you will pardon itt. It were a vaine thinge by letter to dispute ouer your doubts, or to vndertake answere your obiections, I haue heard them all, and I haue rest from the trouble of them, and what has risen in my ourne hart, for w^{ch} I desier to bee humblie thankfull. I doe not condemne your reasoninges, I doubt them, Its easie to obiect to the glorious actinges of Goul, if wee looke too much upon instruments, I haue heard computations made of the members in Par^{lnt} good kept out, the most bad remayninge, it has beene soe this 9 yeeres, yett what has God wrought. The greatest workes last, and still is att worke therfore take heede of this scandall. Bee not offended att the manner, perhaps noe other way was left, what if God accepted the Zeale? as Hee did that of Phineas, whose reason might haue called for a Jurye, what if the Lord haue witnessed his approbation and acceptance to this alsoe? not only by signall outward acts, but to the heart alsoe, what if I feare my freind should withdrawe his shoulder from the Lord's worke (O its grieuous to doe soe) thorough scandalls, thorough mistaken reasoninges. There's difficulty there's trouble, in the other way there's safty, ease, wisdom. In the one noe cleernesse (this is an objection indeed) in the other satisfaction. Its well if wee thought of that first, and severed from the other considerations w^{ch} doe often byace, if not bribe the minde, wherby mists are often raised in the way wee should walke in, and wee call it darknesse or dissatisfaction, O our deceiptfull harts, O this pleusinge world, How great it is to bee the Lord's servant^e in any drudgerie. (I thought not to haue written neere the other side, love will not lett mee aloane I haue been often procoaked) in all hazards, his worst, is farr above the world's best, Hee make vs able in truth to say soe, wee cannot of our selues. How hard a thing is it to reason our selues vp to the Lord's service though it bee soe honorable, how easie to putt ourselves out of itt, where the flesh has

^e This word is supplied by conjecture, the paper on which it was written being worn away.

soe many advantages you was desired to goe alonge wth vs, I wish it still, yett wee are not tryumphinge, wee may (for ought flesh knowes) suffer after all this, the Lord prepare us for his good pleasure. You were wth vs in the forme of thinges, why not in the power? I am perswaded your hart hankers after the hearts of your poore freindes, and will, untill you finde others to close with, w^{ch} I trust (though wee in ourselves bee contemptible) God will not lett you doe.

My service to the Deere little Lady, I wish you make her not a greater tentation then shee is, take heede of all relations, mercyes should not bee soe, yett wee too oft make them soe.

The Lord direct your thoughtes into the obedience of his will, and give you rest and peace in the truth, pray for

Your most true and affectio-

nate servant in the Lord

O. CROMWELL.

Corke, 1st of Jan. 1649.

I receaved a letter from Rob: Hammond whom trulye I love in the Lorde with most entyer affection, it much greived mee, not because I iudge, but feared the whole spirit of itt was from tentation, indeed I thought I perceaved a proceedinge in that w^{ch} the Lord will (I trust) cause him to vnlearne. I would fayne haue written to him but am straightned in tyme, would Hee would bee wth vs a little, perhaps it would bee noe hurt to him.

[Indorsement after the Letter was received.]

from my L^d Leefetennant of Ireland, 1 Janu. 1649, from Ireland.

The following letter addressed to Lord Wharton is taken from Thurloe's Papers⁷, Vol. I. p. 99, it is dated Sept. 2, 1648, its superscription is exactly similar to those of Nos. I. and II. in this collection; it perfectly resembles them also in the style and language throughout.

FOR THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD WHARTON, THEISE.

My Lord,

You knowe how untoward I am att this businesse of writinge; yett a word.

I beseech the Lord make us sensible of this great mercye heere which suerlye was much more then * * * * * the house expresseth. I trust * * * * *

⁷ With many deviations in the spelling: the letter is here printed as it is in Thurloe.

the goodnesse of our God) time and opportunitye to speake of itt with you face to face. When wee thinke of our God, what are wee! Oh! his mercy to the whole society of saints, despised, jeered saints. Lett them mocke onn, would wee were all saints; the best of us are (God knowes) poore, weake saints, yett saints; if not sheepe, yett lambes, and must bee fedd. Wee have daylie bread, and shall have itt, in despits of all enimies. There's enough in our father's house, and he dispenseth itt as our eyes * * * * * behinde, then wee can * * * * * see for him. I thinke thorough theise outward mercyes (as wee call them) fayth, patience, love, hope, all are exercised and perfected yea, Christ formed and growes to a perfect man within us. I knowe not how well to distinguish: the difference is only in the subject: to a worldly man they are outward: to a saint, Christian: but I dispute not. My lord I rejoyce in your perticular mercye, I hope that is soe to you; if soe, itt shall not hurt you, not make you plott or shift for the younge baron to make him great. You will say, hee is God's to dispose off, and guide for, and there you will leave him. My love to the deare little ladye better then the child. The lord blesse you both. My love and service to all freindes high and low; if you will, my lord and lady Moulgrave and Will. Hill. I am truly

Your faythfull freind and humblest Sercant,

O. CROMWELL.

Sept. 2, 1648.

Alluding probably to the victory gained by the Parliament forces at Preston, August 17, 1648.

'This is the only published letter which I have been able to find addressed by O. Cromwell to *Ld. Wharton*.'—S. T.

No. II.

This letter, dated Sept. 4th, 1650, was written on the day after the battle of Dunbar, whence it was forwarded to England. Three letters at least were written by Cromwell from Dunbar on the same day—one to Mr. Speaker Lenthall, another to his relation Richard Major, Esq. of Harsley [*Hursley*], Hants (see *Harris's Life of Oliver Cromwell*, Vol. III. p. 238, and Appx. p. 513), and this third to Lord Wharton. A short extract from each of these letters will shew the corresponding turn of mind under which they were written.^s

^s And see a fourth, to his wife, post 376.

In the letter to Mr. Major he writes—

*“Deere Brother—Havinge soe good an occasion as the impartinge soe great a mercie as the Lord hath vouchsafed vnto vs in Scotland, I would not omitt the impartinge thereof to you, though I bee full of businesse. upon Wedensd. wee fought the Scottish armie: They were in number accordinge to all computation above twentie thousand, wee hardly had eleven thousand, havinge great sicknesses upon our armie, after much appealing to God, the fight lasted above an hower, wee killed (as most thinke) three thousand, tooke neare ten thousand prisoners, all their traine about thirtie gunns, great and smale, besides bullet, match, and powder, very considerable officers, about two hundred colors, above ten thousand armes, lost not *thirtie men. This is the Lord’s doinge, and it is marvelous in our eyes. Good Sr, give God all the glorie, stirr up all yours and all about you to do soe, pray for your affectionate brother O. Cromwell.”*

Dunbar, Sept. 4th, 1650.

Again in his letter to the Speaker^o—

“The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned having those advantages, wee lay very near Him, being sensible of our disadvantages, having some weaknesse of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself to our poor weak fayth, wherein I believe not a few amongst us shared, that because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the mount, and in the mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would find out a way of deliverance and salvation for us, &c. &c.”

Again in the conclusion of his letter to Lord Wharton (vid. infra.)—

“How gracious has the Lord been in this great businesse—Lord, hyde not thy mercyes from our eyes, &c.”

* N.B. “Thirty men”—“though there was so little resistance made, that Cromwell lost very few men by that day’s service, yet the execution was very terrible upon the enemy.” (Clarendon, Vol. III. p. 295.)

^o There are in Baker’s MSS. Vol. xxviii. (which is in the Public Library) copies of the following letters, “taken from the originals in Mr. Williams’ hands,” a letter headed Oliver

[Superscription.]

**FFOR THE RIGHT HONBLE THE LORD WHARTON,
THEISE.**

Dunbarr, Sept. 4th, 1650.

My deere Lord,

I, poore I love you, loue you the Lord, take heede of disputinge, I was untoward when I spake last with you in St. Jeame's parke, I spake crosse in stateinge groundes, I spake to my iudginges of you, w^{ch} was that you, shall I name others? H. Laurence Rob. Hammond etc., had ensnared y^r selves wth disputes, I beleive you desired to bee satisfied, and tryed, and doubted your sincerities; twas well, but uprightnesse (if itt be not puerlye of God) may bee, nay is commonlye deceaued, the Lord perswade you, and all my deere freindes, the results of your thoughts concerninge late transactions I knowe are your mistakes, by a better argument then successe, lett not your ingaginge too farr vpon your owne iudgements bee your tentation or snare much lesse successes, least you should bee thought to retorne vpon lesse noble arguments, it is on my hart to write the same thinges to Norton Montague and others, I pray you reade or communicate theise foolish lines to them, I have knowen my folly doe good, when affection has overcome my reason, I pray you iudge mee sinceere least a preiudice should bee putt vpon after advantages. How gracious has the Lord beene in this great businesse, Lord hyde not thy mercyes from our eyes, my service to the deere Ladye, I rest

Your most humble servant,

O. CROMWELL.

[Indorsement.]

4th Sept. 1650,

from my Ld. generall from Dunbarr.

Cromwell, &c. to Speaker Lenthall, giving an account of the action near Gainsborough. dated Lincoln, July 29, 1643, six o'clock at night, and signed Edw. Ayseoghe, Oliver Cromwell, Jo. Broxolme; the letter to the Speaker cited in the text; and a letter relating to the formation of a college or school of literature at Durham, dated Edinburgh, 11 March, 1650.

The Persons alluded to in this letter are Col. R. Hammond, H. Lawrence, afterwards Lord H. Lawrence, one of the English Commissioners for preserving peace between England and Scotland, and President of the Protector's Council, vid. Thurloe, Vol. I. p. 642, and Noble's Memoirs, Vol. I. p. 369, and Norton, Colonel Richard, whom Clarendon, Vol. II. p. 407. (while comparing Him with other officers in the parliamentary army) styles "a man of spirit, and of the greatest fortune of all the rest." O. Cromwell was much attached to this officer, and usually called him "Deere Dick," "Deere Norton," "Idle Dicke Norton," or the like, vid. Noble's Memoirs, Vol. I. p. 320.

Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council, summoned by O. Cromwell in 1653, vid. Noble's Memoirs, Vol. II. [I.] p. 369.

No. III.

This Letter, dated August 27, 1651, Stratford-on-Avon, was written during O. Cromwell's pursuit of K. Charles II. and just a week previous to the memorable battle of Worcester, which was fought on the anniversary of that of Dunbar. In consequence of the two decisive victories gained on the 3rd of 7^{ber} 1650 and 1651, Cromwell always regarded that day in the year as auspicious. He afterwards summoned a new Parliament on the 3rd of 7^{ber} 1654 and in 1658 (says Hume, Vol. VII. p. 286) 'on the 3rd of September that very day which he had always considered the most fortunate for him, he expired.'

Of the third person mentioned in this letter, viz. 'Tom Westrowe'¹⁰, I can find no notice whatever.—Had it been Desbrowe no difficulty would have occurred.—S. T.

[The outside on which the superscription and indorsement would appear is not preserved.]

¹⁰ In "a list of the names of the members of the House of Commons, observing which are officers of the army, contrary to the self-denying ordinance: Together with such sums of money, offices and lands, as they have given to themselves for service done and to be done, against the King and Kingdom" (History of Independency, by Clement Walker, Esq. Lond. 1661.) he is thus noticed: "Thomas Westrow, Capt. under Sir Michael Livesey, was nothing worth, until a Captain and a Parliament man; and now hath gotten the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Hartlerow" [Hartlebury], "which proves he hath two good and beneficial offices."

My Lord,

I knowe I write to my freind, therefore give leaue to one bould word. In my very heart, your Lord^p, Dick Norton, Tom Westroue, Rob. Hammon, (though not intentionally) have helped one an-other to stumble att the dispensations of God, and to reason your selves out of his service, &^{ct}. Now you have an opportunitie to associate wth his people, in his worke, and to manifest your willingnesse, and desier to serue the Lord against his, and his peoples enimies, would you bee blessed out of Zion, and see the good of his people, and reioyce with his inheritance, I advise you all in the bowells of loue, lett it upeare you offer your selves willingly to his worke, wherein to be accepted is more honor from the Lord then the world can give or hath.

I am perswaded it needes you not, save as our Lord and master needed the beast to shew his humilitie, meeknesse, and condescention, but you neede it to declare your submission to and owninge your selfe the Lord's, and his peoples if you can breake through ould disputes, I shall reioyce, if you help others to doe soe alsoe, doe not say you are now satisfied, because it is the ould quarrel, as if it had not beene soe all this while. I have noe leisure, but a great deale of entyer affection to you and yours and those named, which I thus plainly expresse. thanks to you and the deare Lady for all loves, and for poore foolish Mall. I am in good earnest, and soe alsoe

Your Lordps fuythfull freind and most humble servant,

O. CROMWELL.

Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 27th, 1651.

It may not be considered inappropriate to introduce here two letters¹¹

¹¹ To the first there is this note, "lent to me by Mr. Lort. Jan. 19, 1772; but from what authority he copied it, I forgot to enquire." To the second, "the following letter copied for me from the original, was given to me at Burnham in Buckinghamshire, by Dr. Biddle of Windsor, and Fellow of King's College in Cambridge, June 15, 1763."

A letter to his wife, dated Edinburgh, May 3, 1651, is printed from the original (Harl. MSS. 7502) in the third volume of the second series of Original Letters, illustrative of English History, by Sir Henry Ellis, p. 366. It was published by Harris, but not quite accurately, and copied in Memoirs of O. Cromwell by O. Cromwell, p. 235. Several autograph letters of O. Cromwell in private depositories have not hitherto been publicly noticed. The writer of this article has lately seen one in the possession of Mrs. Cranmer of Quendon Hall, Essex, addressed to Sir Thos. Barrington, Knt, and Bart. of Hatfield Broad Oak in Essex, dated Oct. 6, 1643, Boston: and signed "Your cousin and humble servant, Oliver

to his wife, which it is believed have not been printed: they are copied in Cole's MSS. Vol. xxxiii. pp. 37, 38, in the British Museum.

My dearest.

I have not leisure to write much; but I could chide thee, that in many of thy letters¹² thou writest to me, that I should not be unmindful of thee and thy little ones. Truly, If I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand much.

Thou art dearer to me than any Creature: let that suffice. The Lord hath shewed us an exceeding Mercy. Who can tell how great it is! My weak Faith hath been upheld: I have been in my inward man marvellously supported: though I assure thee I grow an old man, and feel Infirmities of age marvellously stealing upon me. Would my corruptions did as fast decrease! Pray on my Behalf in the latter respect.

The Particulars of our late Success Harry Vane or Gil. Pickering will impart to thee. My Love to all dear Friends.

Thine,

O. CROMWELL.

Dunbar, the 4th of Sept: 1650.

Cromwell." It solicits Sir Thomas to employ his authority to procure some pay for his soldiers, whom it vindicates from the epithet of fanatical, which had been in some quarters imposed upon them. In his answer at the Conference at Whitehall, April 13, 1657, he gives this account of the principle he followed in forming his troop: "I raised such men as had the fear of God before them, and made some conscience of what they did." (See Baxter's testimony to the same effect, *Life of Richard Baxter*, fol. Lond. 1696, p. 98, and Whitelock's *Memorials*, p. 72, ed. 1732.) C. G. Young, Esq. of the College of Arms informed the writer, that he had seen a letter of O. Cromwell relating to the quartering of his troops in Lichfield Cathedral, in the possession of the late Canon Newling of that Chapter: there is reason to believe that it is at this time in the possession of Lord Berwick, who purchased the MSS. belonging to that gentleman. In the collection of MSS. lately purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middlehill, Worcestershire from Mr. Thorpe the bookseller, there is a volume containing papers relating to the Civil War, among which are seven letters of O. Cromwell to Col. Fairfax, written in September and November 1648, a characteristic letter to Sir Henry Cholmeley and Sir Edw. Rodes relating the fights at Preston and Warrington, dated Aug. 20, 1648, and a letter to the Governors of Newcastle and Tynmouth, Oct. 8, 1651.

The Catalogue of the contents of the seventh Vol. of the Collections for the History of the County of Derby, formed by Sam. Pegge, LL.D. rector of Whittington, preserved amongst the Miscellaneous MSS. in the library of the College of Arms, which is given in the *Collect. Topogr. and Geneal.*, Vol. iii. mentions a letter of O. Cromwell to Lieut. Col. Mitchell, but it is no more than an official order to account for monies received, with the autograph signature "O. Cromwell."

¹² One of her letters, upon this topic, dated Dec. 27, 1650, copied from Milton's State Papers, may be seen in *Memoirs of O. Cromwell* by O. Cromwell, pp. 233, 234.

For my beloved wife Elizabeth Cromwell at the Cockpitt.

My Dearest.

I praise the Lord I am encreased in strength in my outward man; but that will not satisfie me except I gett a Heart to love and serve my heavenlie Father better, and gett more of the Light of his Countenance, which is better than Life, and more Power over my Corruptions. In theise Hopes I waite; and am not without Expectation of a gracieous Returne. Pray for mee; truelie I doe dailie for thee, and the deer Familie: and God Almighty bless you all with his spiritual Blessings. Minde poor Bettie of the Lord's great mercy. Oh! I desire her, not only to seeke the Lord in her necessitie, but in Deed, and in Truth to turne to the Lord and to keep close to him, and to take Heede of a departing Heart, and of being couzened with worldlie Vanities, and worldlie Cumpanie, which I doubt she is to subject to. I earnestlie and frequentlie praye for her and him; truelie they are deere to mee: very deere: and I am in Feare lest Sathan should deceave them, knoweing how weake our Heartes are, and how subtile the Adversarie is, and w^t way the Deceiptfullnesse of our Heartes, and the vaine world make for his Tentations. The Lord give them Truth of Hearte to him; lett them seeke him in Truth, and they shall find him. My Love to the deere little ones. I pray for Graice for them. I thank them for their Letters: lett me have them often. Beware of my Lord Harbert his Resort to your House, if he doe soe may occasion Scandall as if I were bargaininge with him; indeed be wise; you know my meaninge. Minde Sir Hen: Vane of the Bussiness of my Estete. Mr. Flloyd knows my whole minde in this matter. If Die Cromwell and his wife be with you, my deere Love to them: I pray for them: they shall, God willinge heere from me: I love them very deerly. Trulie I am not able as yet to write much. I am wearied, and rest

Thine

O. CROMWELL.

April the 12th, 1651.

N. B. (by Cole) This Lord Herbert was eldest son to the Marquis of Worcester, and after the Restoration was made Duke of Beaufort, and at the time this Letter was writt had an Intrigue¹³ with Bettie (Mrs. Claypole) by which means he made an easy composition with Oliver for his Estate.

The reader may now take a survey of the circumstances in the life and times of Oliver Cromwell which connected him with the University and Town of Cambridge. Its nearness to Huntingdon, the place of his

" "We must suppose it a political intrigue, as her behaviour as a wife was exemplary." The Rev. Dr. Lort's MSS. cited in Noble, i. 126. n.

birth¹⁴ and the scene of his school-days, would probably determine his parents to choose it for his academical education. He was entered a fellow-commoner at Sidney Sussex College, April 26, 1616, being then just 17: in the matriculation book of that College is this entry,

Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus ad commeatum sociorum Aprilis vicesimo sexto tutore Mag^o. Richardo Howlet. [1616.]

followed by an interpolation¹⁵ in a smaller hand-writing before the next entry,

Hic fuit grandis ille impostor carnifex perditissimus qui, potentissimo rege Carolo 1^{mo} nefaria cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per 5 ferme annorum spatium sub protectoris nomine indomita tyrannide vexavit.

It does not appear that he took a degree; but his descendant Oliver Cromwell¹⁶ seems with good reason to discountenance the reports pre-

¹⁴ The register of his baptism is thus stated in Baker's hand-writing in his copy of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* in the Public Library (*Fasti* Vol. ii. p. 768 ed. 1691):

'An: Dni: 1599 Oliverus filius Roberti Cromwell Gen: et Elizabethæ ux. ejus natus vicesimo quinto die Aprilis et baptizatus vicesimo nono ejusdem mensis. e Regro ecclesiæ paroch: Sti: Johis: Hunting.'

After the date have been interpolated the words "England's plague for 5 years;" they are now scored through with a pen. Noble, i. 351. Instances of notes and interpolations in parish registers are not unfrequent. A marginal note in the register of Whitechapel Church, stating that the party was supposed to have cut off the head of Charles I., is given in the *Trials of Charles I. &c.* in the Family Library, p. 112. n.

¹⁵ In Peck's *Collection of Curious Historical Pieces*, p. 90, this entry has the date April 23: and the interpolation, as copied by Baker, has *pietissimo* in the place of *potentissimo*.

There is a similar instance in the *Gesta Coll. Caii.*: the original entry was,

"Oct. 31st. 1656. At a meeting of Dr. Bagge, President," (and eight other fellows) "A petition to his highness the Lord Protector in the name of the College concerning the settling the Improvements of Dillham and Honing upon the College was read and ordered to be presented by the Master and Dr. Bagge:" the words "his highness the Lord Protector" are cancelled, and in their place "the grand tyrant" substituted.

¹⁶ See Noble, i. 232. He was the last male descendant of the Protector; and had considerable practice as an attorney and solicitor at Cheshunt, residing on the property there which came from the Protector. Having become acquainted, through business, with the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the present rector of Naseby, he applied to him, aware no doubt of his extensive knowledge of history and antiquities, to aid him in an object which he had much at heart, for the sake of the honor of the family, a concern for which he deemed would probably expire with himself. The object was to set the Protector's reputation in the true light; "for the Cavaliers", he would say, "made him a devil, and the Roundheads,

judicial to him in his academical career, of which the following is a specimen: "*Saxeæ frontis histrio qui flagris ignominiose cæsus Cantabrigiæ cessit, et ab eo tempore schismaticis navavit opem*¹⁷."

About ten years after we find this College noticed by the Bishop of London as having nourished men of Puritanic principles: one of the articles in the "Considerations for the better settling of the Church-government," presented by Dr. Laud to King Charles, in 1629, is "That Emanuel and Sydney Colleges in Cambridge, which are the nurseries of Puritanism, may from time to time be provided of grave and orthodox men for their governors¹⁸." And subsequently, the Earl of Manchester, a fellow collegian of Cromwell, and also a pupil of Mr. Howlet¹⁹, after having been at court, became estranged to it, and wholly depended upon by the violent party.

Nicolaus Commenus Papadopoli, in his History of the University of Padua, states that Oliver Cromwell '*Britanniæ sub nomine tituloque Patroni*

a saint; whereas the truth is he was neither the one nor the other, but he was a man with a character of his own." His design was accomplished in the "Memoirs of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and of his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by Original Letters and other family papers," 4to. London, 1820. Much of the matter in it was communicated by Mr. Marshall, on whose authority the statements in this note are made, and the whole was revised by the late Sir James Mackintosh.

It must be added on the authority of Noble, i. 227, n. 229, and of Clutterbuck in his Hist. of Hertfordshire, ii. 95, that Cheshunt Park came into the possession of the descendants of the Protector in the last century. In the latter work is given a pedigree of the family from the Rev. Mark Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell, 2nd. ed. 1787; and "a short Genealogical view of the family of Oliver Cromwell," by Richard Gough, Esq. in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XXXI.

¹⁷ *Elenchi Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia, &c. ab authore Georgio Bateo, M.D. c. i, p. 145.* (1663) dedicated to Charles II. Bates was answered by Robert Pugh, see post, 395.

¹⁸ Rushworth's Historical Collections, Part II. p. 7. Emmanuel College was generally looked upon from its first foundation as a seminary of Puritans. See the Preface to the Letters of Drs. Tuckney and Whicheote, by Dr. Salter.

¹⁹ See Pref. to the Life of Dr. Barwick. In the *tabula virorum clariss. qui in hoc Collegio studuerunt* (Baker's Collect. Vol. x. p. 421. Harl. MSS. 7037) is the following entry: "1617, Jan. 27. Edoardus Mountagu Comes Mancestriæ, Vicecomes Mandevill, Baro de Kimbolton, Hospitii regii Camerarius, Regiæ Majestati, et Reginæ a sanctioribus consiliis, Hon. Ordinis Perioecclidis Georg. Eques auratus, et almæ Univers. Cant. Cancellarius."

Tyrannus', was a member of that University in 1618. The author²⁰ of "A few anecdotes and observations relating to O. Cromwell and his family," serving to rectify several errors concerning him published by N. C. Papadopoli in his *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, after showing that the statement must apply to some other, endeavours to discover *what* Oliver Cromwell this was.

He moved his residence from Huntingdon to Ely between 1636 and 1638; the entry of the baptism of Mary his eighth child, 9th Feb. 1636, (O. S.) being in the register of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in Huntingdon; and of Frances his ninth and last child, 6th Dec. 1638, being in the register of St. Mary, Ely²¹, which is kept among the documents treasured in the Bishop's Court on the north side of the porch of St. Mary's Church, at Cambridge.

His introduction to the town of Cambridge is rather differently mentioned by different writers: Dugdale (*Short View*, p. 460) states that his boldness and eloquence at the head of a factious opposition [in 1638] to the drainage of the great level of the fens gained him so much credit, as that soon after, being necessitated through his low condition to quit a country farm which he held at St. Ives, and betake himself to mean lodgings in Cambridge, the schismatical party there chose him a burgess for their corporation in that unhappy long parliament which began at Westminster the third of November, 1640. In Wood's *Fasti*, Vol. ii. p. 89, 2nd. edit. with additions, 1721, we read, "In 1640, he, by the endeavours of one Rich. Tyms (afterwards alderman of Cambridge) who had several times heard him preach at Ely, was first made free of the corporation of Cambridge, then a burgess thereof, to sit in that unhappy parliament, which began at Westminster, Nov. 1640." He was first chosen to represent it 25 March, 1640, for the short parliament which commenced 13 April, 1640: (see the entries from the common day-book of the corporation in the *Memoirs* of

²⁰ Sir James Burrow, Knt.: the title page only informs us that the author was a member of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquarians of London; and at the conclusion there is the date "Inner Temple, 24th June, 1763." The volume is a small 4to. of 14 pages: there is a copy of it in the Public Library, bound up in Peck's *Life of Cromwell*.

²¹ *Memoirs of O. Cromwell* by O. Cromwell, p. 222.

him by O. Cromwell, p. 263—265); and his residence²² is said to have been a house in the White Bull yard, on the left of Bridge-street, below St. Clement's Church. The ancient doorway is now plastered up, but the windows and oak wainscoating remain. It belongs to Magdalene College.

When the rebellion began he had a commission given him to be a captain of horse, which he raised in his native county, and he was soon made a colonel and then a lieutenant-general to the Earl of Manchester who had the command of an army independent upon the Earl of Essex²³, as major-general of the parliamentary forces in the associated counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hertford, Cambridge²⁴, Huntingdon, and afterwards Lincoln; he was also a member of the two Committees of Sequestrators—one for the County, the other for the Town and University of Cambridge: (see "An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for sequestering notorious Delinquents' estates," 1 Aprill, 1643, in Husband's Collection, p. 13; also "An additionall ordinance for seizing horses and goods of Malignants according to a former ordinance, 25 Aprill, 1643," in which he is described Colonel Oliver Cromwell. *Husb. Coll.* p. 44.)

The work of reformation, as it was called, began in those counties, and is illustrated by a letter to the Rev. Henry Hitch, commissary to

²² Ex relatione Mr. Marshall.

²³ See the Ordinance, 25 July 1643. *Husb. Coll.* p. 275.

²⁴ The following instances of the origin of disaffection in inhabitants of this county, are mentioned in Symonds' Common Place Book, containing facts relative to persons of the Cromwellian time. (*Harl. MSS.* 991, p. 24.)

"Mr. . . . Clynh of Graunester in Cambridgsh: worth 35^l. per ann. being discontented at y^e King's Government, for that he was punisht by y^e Bishops for aresting of a minister on a Sunday. And one Thompson that has a lease at Trumpington, and whose father was a Taylor in Cambridge, he being also discontented about an excommunication at churche, tooke the occasions of the parliament raysing Armes ag^t the King, and being very acquainted with the now Protector, did countenance, help and indeed was the maine primary Rayser of him in these parts in raysing men and money. Now they abhor him and call him vile and false and what not and hee ownes not them."

We find the name of Edward Clench, Esq. in the Ordinance for naming a Committee for the Associated Counties of persons resident in the several counties, 10 Aug. 1643, *Husb. Coll.* 283.

Bishop Wren, written by Cromwell, then governor of the Isle of Ely²⁵: a fac simile of which, with an account of it, has been recently published by John Frost²⁶, F.S.A. F.R.S. of Emmanuel College, Member of the Royal Institution, &c. and dedicated to Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, and being on a loose sheet it is here reprinted.

Mr. Hich, leaſt the Souldiers ſhould in any tumultuarie or diſorderly way attempt the Reformation of your Cathedrall church, I requier you to forbear altogether your Quier ſervice ſoe vnedifyinge, and offeſiue, and this as you will anſwere it, if any diſorder ſhould ariſe thereupon. I aduiſe you to cattechiſe²⁷ and reade, and expound the Scriptures to the people, not doubtinge but the Parl^{nt} wth the aduiſe of the Aſſembly of Diuines will in due time direct you farther. I deſier the ſermons may bee where vſually they haue beene, but more frequent,

your louing freind

Jan. 10th. 43 :

Oliuer Cromwell.

Walker in his account of the Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 23, quotes part of this letter, and adds the following narrative: "Notwithstanding this letter Mr. Hich continued to officiate as before; upon which Cromwell with a party of soldiers, attended by the rabble, came into the church in time of divine service, with his hat on, and directing himself

²⁵ Whitelock, Memorials, p. 85. ed. 1732.

²⁶ He states that the letter could be traced to the descendants of the Rev. Henry Hich by the gentleman to whom it then belonged, P. Congreve, Esq. of Surrey Street, Strand, who kindly allowed him to publish it. And he remarks, that there are very few documents extant with Oliver Cromwell's signature at full length.

²⁷ With respect to the practice of catechising advised in the above letter, it may be observed that it had been the subject of recommendation by Abp. Land, as well as the object of the Assembly of Divines:—by the former, for the purpose of abating the power of the Lecturers, in his "Considerations" above referred to, "That the afternoon sermons in all parishes may be turned into catechising, by questions and answers, according to an order set out by King James, of blessed memory;" and of the latter in their petition July 19, 1643, (Husb. Coll. p. 240.) "That all ministers might be charged constantly to catechise all the youth of ignorant people."

to Mr. Hich said, 'I am a man under authority and am commanded to dismiss this assembly;' upon which Mr. Hich made a pause; but Cromwell and the rabble passing up towards the communion-table, Mr. Hich proceeded with the service; at which Cromwell returned and, laying his hand upon his sword in a passion, bid Mr. Hich leave off his fooling and come down; and so drove out the whole congregation". The ordinance "for the calling of an Assembly of learned and godly Divines to be consulted with by the parliament, for the settling of the Government of the Church," was passed on 12 June, 1643²⁸.

The University had declared its opposition to the abolition of Deans and Chapters in a letter and petition²⁹ to the House of Commons.

"The first action that Cromwell undertooke, about the middle of January³⁰," (1641 O.S.) was to secure the towne of Cambridge for the Parliament; and it became "the prime garrison and rendezvous of the Associated Counties³¹." His sending down arms into the county, and proposition for training and exercising the inhabitants of the town, are recorded in the Journals of the House of Commons, July 15, 1642; and his seizing on the magazine in the castle, in August following, is noticed in the Parl. Hist. xi. 388. His attempt to extort money from the heads of Colleges and his violence in seizing it upon the failure of his attempt, are narrated in *Mercurius Aulicus*, Apr. 22, 1642:

²⁸ See *Husb. Coll.* p. 208. Neal, *Hist. of Puritans*, iii. 52. Amongst the divines who were named and attended, were John Arrowsmith of Lynne; Edmund Calamy, B.D.; Doctor Daniel Featly of Lambeth; Thomas Gattaker, B.D. of Rotherhith; William Gouge, D.D. of Blackfriars; Thos. Hill, B.D. of Tytchmarch; John Lightfoot of Ashley; Matthew Neweomen of Dedham; Anthony Tuekney, B.D. of Boston; Rich^d. Oldsworth, D.D. Master of Emmanuel College.

²⁹ They are found in "A Collection of sundry petitions presented to the King's most excellent Majestie, as also to the two most Honourable Houses now assembled in Parliament. And others, already signed by most of the Gentry, Ministers, and Freeholders of severall Counties, in behalfe of Episeopacie, Liturgie, and supportation of Church-Revenues, and suppression of Schismaticks. Published by his Majesties speeiall command. Printed" [at York] "for William Sheares, 1642." Pamphlets, Vol. viii. among the MSS. of Caius College; also in Nelson's *Collection of the Great Affairs of State*, Vol. ii. p. 239. Lond. 1683.

³⁰ See May's *Hist. of the Parliament*, b. 3. p. 79, Lond. 1647.

³¹ The ordinance for naming a Committee for the Associated Counties, 10 Aug. 1643, directs in the first instance that the Committee shall be resident at Cambridge. *Husb. Coll.* 284.

"It was advertised from Cambridge, that the Lord Grey of Wark, and Master Cromwell did the last week deal very earnestly with the heads of Colleges, to lend 6000*l.* for the public use; and that the motion not being harkened to, they kept them all in custody till midnight, except Doctor Brownrigg (the Bishop of Exeter), and Doctor Love; that the said heads being advised to assemble the next day about it, and refusing so to do, were called to the Lord Grey's lodging; and being asked the reason of their refusal, made answer by the Bishop of Exeter, whom they had chose for their speaker; that they had before consulted the whole University, who had resolved that they could not comply with their desires in that particular, as being directly against their consciences; that Cromwell, when he found them stick to this resolution, said to a friend of his, who was then in the place, they would have been content with 1000*l.* or less for the present turn; not that so little money could have done them good, but that the people might have thought that one of the two Universities had been on their side."

"And it was also certified that when they failed of getting money by that means in a fair and voluntary way, they took by violence from the bursars of divers Colleges such monies as were already brought in unto them, and from the tenants of such Colleges which dwelt near at hand, such monies as they had in readiness to pay their rents; and well we know what they were counted in the former times (when law and justice were in fashion), who, when a man refused to deliver his purse, used to take it from him."

The example of Oxford in entrusting the King³² with their public

³² The following letters from Charles I. to the Vice-Chancellor, relating to this matter, are copied by Baker in his Collect. Vol. x. pp. 366, 367, ex Registro Coll. D. Joh. fol. 403, 404, inter Literas. Harl. MSS. 7637 :—

*FROM THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY TO THE VICE-
CHANCELLOR*

Charles R.

Trusty and well beloved we greet you well. Whereas upon false and scandalous pretences (and which we have sufficiently made appear to be such by our Proclamations and Declarations, and by the Declaration of our Lords and Counsellors here present with us) that we intended to make war upon our Parliament; Horse is still levy'd, and Plate and Money still brought in against us: notwithstanding our Declarations and Proclamations to the con-

money and plate, was readily and firmly followed by our University and several of the Colleges.

trary, which hath forced us, out of a due regard to our safety and dignity and to the peace of the Kingdome, to desire the assistance of our Good Subjects, for our necessary defence. And whereas our University of Cambridge is not only involved in the consequences of such dangerous and illegal proceedings, equally with the rest of our Subjects, but by our perpetuall care and protection of such nurseries of Learning, we have especiall reason to expect their particular care of us, and their extraordinary assistance to our defence and preservation: These are therefore to will and require you, to signify to that our University, in such a manner as shall appear to you best for our service, That any summs of money, that either any of our Colleges, out of their Treasuries, or any persons thereof, out of their particular fortunes, shall be willing to furnish us with, and shall pay to this Bearer John Poley, Esq. and receive his receipt for the same, shall be received by us, as a very acceptable service to us, and repayed by us with Interest of eight pounds per Cent. justly and speedily as soon as it shall please God to settle the distraction of this poor Kingdome (of which our Conscience bears us witness we are not the cause.) And so not doubting, but that our University will herein express their loyalty and affection to us, and that you will to your power assist, and so to hasten their expressions, that the fruits of them may not be destroy'd by delay. We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at York the 29th of June, 1642.

To our trusty and well beloved, the Vice-Chancellor of our University of Cambridge.

FROM THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Charles R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have great reason to acknowledge the willing expressions of the affections of both our Universities, In that late supply afforded to us, in this time of necessity; and particularly being informed of the further readiness of all or most of our Colleges in Cambridge, to make offer of depositing their Plate into our Hands, for the better security and safety thereof: we have (from that consideration, and the intelligence we have received of a sequestration intended, upon the Plate of our Universities, thereby to deprive us of the fruit of their good affections to our Service and to employ the same against us) thought good to will and require you, to signify to that our University, That what College Plate soever any of the Colleges in the same, shall resolve to commit into our custody, by delivering it to this bearer to be transported to us, we shall receive it as a further Testimony of their loyal affections to us: And faithfully promise to restore it to them again, to the utmost value, when our propositions for the peace of this Kingdome, shall be hearkened unto. And least the obligation of their College statutes might hinder the effect of their good wills to this service, we do hereby to the utmost of our power, dispense with any such statute, in the particular Foundations, and do give unto every Master, or President of every College, or their Deputy, with the Fellows present, full power to dispose of the said Plate, for the aforesaid purpose, as if there were no provision to the

The conduct of Cromwell upon this occasion is detailed in *Querela Cantabrigiensis*³³.

“ Upon these reasons (which no judicious man will esteeme otherwise than weighty) we endeavoured to convey away some part of our plate about the beginning of Aug. 1642, (which by the way was before either His Majesties standard was erected, or his proclamation issued out to that end: However many of us, and others have suffered for it, as fomenters of this Warre). But within a few days after, (see how the iust grounds of our fears concentrated) one Master *Cromwell*, Burgesse for the Towne of *Cambridge*, and then newly turn'd a man of Warre, was sent downe by his Masters above, at the invitation of his Masters below, (as himselfe confessed) to gather what strength he could to stop all passages that no Plate might be sent: But his designes being frustrated, and his opinion as of an active subtile man, thereby somewhat shaken

contrary in the statutes aforesaid. And because no College may receive any loss, we would have some of every Society to take a just account of what Plate shall be committed to us, and of the full weight thereof, and of the names of the Donors: that the same proportion, in the same manner may be returned again to them, when it shall please God, to end these Troubles. And so we bid you heartily Farewell. Given at our Court at Leycester, the 24th of July, 1642.

To our Trusty and well beloved, the Vice-Chancellor of our University of Cambridge.

An account of what was done in compliance with the King's letters by St. John's College is also given by Baker, ex Archivis Collegii, and was furnished by him to the editor of Dr. Barwick's Life, in which work it appears. See ed. 1724, pp. 22, 24, notes.

From the *Acta Collegii Sidn.* p. 39, Baker gives the following entry, “Jul. 2, 1642. A hundred pounds taken out of the Treasury for the King's use.”

“It was ordered by the Master, Mr. Garbut, Pendreth, Haine, Ward, being the major part then present, that 100*l.* should be taken out the treasury for the King's use, and so much plate as hath been given to the Master and Fellows for admissions of Fellow-Commoners, should be set apart in lieu of it, till it be repaid.”

³³ “Or, a remonstrance by way of Apologie for the banished members of the late flourishing University of Cambridge. By some of the said sufferers. *Oxoniæ, Anno Dom. 1646.*” Dr. Barwick was one of them: see his Life, pp. 32, 33.

A list of the Newspapers published during the civil war to the Restoration, amongst which is *Mercurius Academicus*, is given in the Introduction to *Cromwelliana*, fol. 1810, which consists of copious extracts from them. *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, edited by Marchamont Needham, and No. 199, 1659, of the *Public Intelligencer*, published weekly, is in Vol. v. of the Pamphlets among the MSS. of Caius College.

and endangered, he hath ever since bent himself to worke what revenge and mischief he could against us. In pursuit whereof, before that month was expired, downe he comes againe in a terrible manner with what Forces he could draw together, and surrounds divers Colledges, while we were at our devotion in our severall Chappels, taking away Prisoners, severall Doctors of Divinity, Heads of Colledges, viz. D. Beale, Master of S. John's Colledge; D. Martin, Master of Queen's Col: and D. Sterne³⁴, Master of Jesus Col: men of such eminent worth and abilities, as render them above the reach of our commendation, and these he carryes with him to London in triumph: And though there was an expresse order from the Lords House for their imprisonment in the Tower, which met them at Tottenham-High-crosse (wherein notwithstanding there was no crime expressed), yet were they led captive through Bartholomew Faire, and so farre as Temple-Bar, and back through the City to prison in the Tower, on purpose that they might be houted at, or stoned by the rabble-rout³⁵." pp. 4, 5.

"And that Religion might fare no better then Learning, in the University Church, (for perhaps it may be Idolatry now to call it Saint Maries) in the presence of the then Generall our Common Prayer-book was torne before our faces, notwithstanding our Protection from the House

M. Cromwell. of Peeres for the free use of it, some (now great one) encouraging them in it, and openly rebuking the University Clerk³⁶, who complained of it before his soldiers." p. 11.

"And now to tell how they have prophaned and abused our several Chapples; though our pens flowed as fast with vinegar and gall, as our eyes doe with teares, yet were it impossible sufficiently to be expressed: when as multitudes of enraged souldiers (let loose to *reforme*) have torne down all carved worke, not respecting the very Monuments of the dead: And have ruin'd a beautiful carved structure in the *Universitie Church* (though indeed that was not done without direction from a great one,

³⁴ He is honourably mentioned in the preface to Walton's Polyglott Bible.

³⁵ The same event is narrated with further details in Mercur. Rust. pp. 114, 115.

³⁶ In the register of baptisms of Great St. Mary's parish, after the entry 'Edmund Porter, christened 1592,' there is the following observation: 'Was he not the parish clerk, when Cromwell ordered the Prayer-book to be torn.'

as appeared after upon complaint, made to him) which
 M. Cromwell. stood us in a great summe of Money, and had not one
 jot of Imagery or Statue-work about it. And when that Reverend man
 the then Vice-chancellour told them mildly, *That they might*
 D. Ward. *be better employed*, they returned him such Language, as we
 are ashamed here to expresse." p. 17.

Noble, (i. 96, n.) referring to Mr. Baxter's MSS. and Dr. Barwick's Life, states, that "he made an order July 1, 1652" [1642] "directed to all officers and soldiers under his command, forbidding them to quarter any officer or soldier in any of the Colleges, halls, or other houses belonging to that University, or to offer any injury, or violence to any of the students or members of it; and this at their peril:" and he adds, "Sidney College was not rifled." But this order seems to be confounded with the Protections which the University received from the Lords in parliament at the instance of the Earl of Holland their Chancellor, and from the Lord Essex, dated respectively the 4th and 7th of March, 1642. See the Preface to Quer. Cantabr.

His interference in the election of Master of his own College, Sept. 13, 1643, upon the death of Dr. Samuel Ward³⁷, is another instance of his violent behaviour. The narration of the circumstances in the Life of Seth, Bishop of Salisbury, nephew of Dr. Ward, by Dr. Walter Pope, Lond. 1697, pp. 14, 15, agrees with the account of Mr. Minshull's election to be Master in the *Acta Collegii Sidn.* p. 40³⁸.

"Imprimis—Before the election of Mr. Minshull to be Master of the College, Mr. Seth Ward, in presence of Mr. Garbut, Minsull, Pendreth, Lawson, Hodges, Seyliard, Gibson, Matthews, Bertie, made a Protestation against the election (which was by statute to be perfected before 12 of the clock at noon³⁹ that day) because Mr. Panson was taken away by

³⁷ See Quer. Cant. p. 9; and Letters of Tuckney and Whichcote, p. 87, n.

³⁸ Baker's Collect. Vol. x. p. 422. in the Harl. MSS. 7037, who adds the following observation—"Mr. Thorndike, the other candidate, seems to have appealed; for amongst the Master's Papers, there is a copy of the King's Letters, dated Nov. 28, An. Regn. 19; prohibiting any further molestation of the said Richard Minshull, &c."

³⁹ This limitation of time accompanies a provision by which the election devolves upon the three Seniors, in the case of equality of votes for two candidates. See the Statutes of the College, in Cole's MSS. xlv. 199.

soldiers sent from the Committee, so that he could not give his voice with others. Notwithstanding the rest of the Fellows proceeded on, and Mr. Minshull was elected and admitted before 12 of the clock that day."

"2. There were present at the election, Mr. Garbut, Minshull, Lawson, Hodges, Seyliard, Bertie, the other withdrawing themselves and refusing to repair into the Chappell again, when they were sent for to give their suffrages."

"3. Five of the forementioned Fellows, viz. Mr. Garbut, &c. consented in Mr. Minshull, and Mr. Hodges only suspended his vote, giving for no body."

At the beginning of the following year an "ordinance was given to the Earl of Manchester"⁴⁰ to deprive and displace all Masters and Fellows of Colledges and Halls in Cambridge, and all other Clergymen within the Association, as he should think convenient, 20 Jan. 1643⁴¹" O.S.

The proceedings under it are detailed in Walker's⁴² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Part i. pp. 111—114; eleven of the Heads of Colleges⁴³ were turned out, and nearly 200 Graduates expelled. In the same year we find

⁴⁰ The Commissioners under him sat at the Bear inn, in a yard which communicates with Sidney Street and with the Market Street, nearly opposite to the entrance into the church of the Holy Trinity. The large room which about sixty years ago was divided into three, is in an upper story, looking into the inner yard through three bow windows connected by a long series of narrow lights; the two fire-places with their carved oak mantle-pieces and the oak wainscoating remain. Oct. 4, 1839. The house now belongs to the Charity of Storey's Alms Houses: the will of Edw. Storey is dated 1692. The clerk of the charity states that there are in the custody of the Trustees no documents relating to the proceedings of the Commissioners. The above circumstance is noted in Pepy's Diary, 4to. i. 169.

⁴¹ Extract from a diary composed at Oxford at the time, in "A short view of the late Troubles in England," fol. Oxf. 1681. It is at full length in Husband's Collection, p. 415, and is intituled "An ordinance for regulating the University of Cambridge, and for removing of scandalous ministers in the seven Associated Counties." It also empowered the Earl of Manchester to appoint another Committee of the Association in place of that then sitting.

⁴² Among the MSS. which he had the use of was a 'Copy of an Extract of the proceedings of the Sequestrators under the Earl of Manchester, in five of the seven Associated Counties, for the year 1644, together with some things relating to the regulation of the University of Cambridge by that Earl.' Pref. xxv. and p. 111, in the margin. An account of the proceedings of the D. of Manchester in "endeavouring the Reformation of the University" is in Vol. xlii. of Baker's MSS.

⁴³ A list of them and of their successors is given by Neal, iii. 117; and the form of the writ of summons and ejection are set out in the preface to Quer. Cant.

the University presenting to the Lords two petitions⁴⁴ addressed to the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, one on June 6, for exemption from all military rates and impositions according to their charter and the indulgence of former parliaments, urging as a plea their dejected and desolate state, and the failing of their rents; the other on October 9, for a freedom from the sequestration which was in progress on account of the supply of plate and money sent to the king: at length the two Houses passed several ordinances for their relief and encouragement, especially one on April 11, 1645⁴⁵, for exempting them from taxations (Husb. Coll. 636), and another in 1647 for the increase of the Master-ships of Colleges in both Universities⁴⁶.

At the close of the year 1648, Cromwell addressed the following letter to the Society of Trinity Hall⁴⁷.

*TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MASTER AND FELLOWES OF
TRINITY HALL IN CAMBRIDGE.*

Gentlemen,

I am given to understand that by the late decease of Dr. Duck⁴⁸, his chamber is become vacant in the Drs. Commons, to which Dr. Dorislaus⁴⁹ now desireth to be your tenant:

⁴⁴ See Parl. Hist. xii. 277, 417. The former is in Lord Sommers' Tracts, by Sir W. Scott, v. 503.

⁴⁵ With it was republished the Ordinance of 20 Jan. 1643, above mentioned, which Husband reprints as a fresh Ordinance.

⁴⁶ See Walker, Part i. p. 111 in marg.; Neal, iii. 316.

⁴⁷ Warren's MS. in the Library of Trinity Hall, p. 427: it is intituled 'A copy of Oliver Cromwell's Letter to ye College about a Chamber for Dr. Dorislaus in Drs. Commons (see ye original in ye Treasury Miscell. Vol. iv.)', and is said to be 'seal'd with a Head having two faces, one of a Philosopher, ye other of a Soldier.'

⁴⁸ Arthur Duck, LL.D. author of a learned treatise 'De usu et autoritate Juris Civilis,' 12mo: the dedication to Henry Marquis of Dorchester, is dated June, 1648.

⁴⁹ Dr. Dorislaus was one of those appointed to draw up and manage the charge of high treason against King Charles. See Hist. of Independency, p. 171. An account of the manner in which the regicides were disposed of—in a book intituled "Royall and Loyall Blood, shed by Cromwell and his Complices, in those unhappy late rebellious Distractions," Lond. 1662, (a copy of which formerly belonging to Baker is in the Library of St. John's College)—gives the following information:

Dead	
Mr. Ash [Serj ^t Aske]	} Counsel.
Dr. Dorislaus	

who hath done service unto the Parliament from the beginning of these warrs, and hath been constantly employed by the Parliament in many weighty affaires, and especially of late beyond the seas, with the States Generall of the United Provinces. If you pleas to preferr him before any other, paying rent and fine to your Colledge, I shall take it as a curtesie att your hands, whereby you will oblige

Your assured freinde and servant,

xviii Decemb. 1648.

O. CROMWELL.

The state of the University at this time is thus described in "*Annales Collegii de Gonville et Caius ab anno 1347.*"

"Anno 1648, Circa hæc tempora dum alibi per Angliam omnia erant in turbido, Academicus status favente numine aliquantulum quietior fuit, rebusque Collegii nostri utemurque compositis prout temporis ratio pateretur, Custos et Socii commodo Collegii sedulo invigilant, et meliora sperantes provida cura prospiciunt posteris," &c.

And it must be acknowledged that the Professors and Heads forced upon our University by the Earl of Manchester were men as eminent for learning and piety as the parliament could find willing to accept those offices at its hands. Dr. Tuckney was made Master of Emmanuel, and afterwards of St. John's; Dr. Arrowsmith of St. John's, and afterwards of Trinity College; and Dr. Hill of Emmanuel, and afterwards of Trinity College (to them Thomas Gataker "*Joannensis alumnus, Sidneiensis Socius,*" dedicated his learned edition of the *Meditations of Marcus Antoninus*); Dr. Lightfoot was Master of Catharine Hall; and Dr. Whichcote was Provost of King's, not without some scruples. Thomas Gataker, B.D. was solicited by the Earl of Manchester to accept the Mastership of Trinity College, and his brethren of the Assembly of Divines, especially those who had been placed by the same authority over other Colleges, strongly pressed him to do so; but he excused himself.⁵⁰ Selden was offered, but refused the Mastership of Trinity Hall in or about 1645⁵¹.

Cromwell himself seems to have been a patron of learning and learned men: Besides the instances recited by his descendant, after the dissolution of the long parliament, he appointed visitors for both Universities, including amongst those for Cambridge the eminent men just named⁵².

⁵⁰ See his autobiographical sketch, prefixed to his *Adversaria Miscell.* fol. Lond. 1659.

⁵¹ *Hist. of Independency*, 168. Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* i. 380.

⁵² A list is given in Neal, *Hist. of Puritans*, iv. 124.

Dr. Cudworth successively master of Clare Hall, and of Christ's College, refers to some obligation bestowed by him in an interesting letter⁵³ written after his death to Secretary Thurloe, mentioning a design of publishing some Latin Discourses in defence of Christianity against Judaism. His permission that the paper required for the Polyglott Bible, constructed by Dr. Brian Walton of St. Peter's College should be imported free of duty is thus noticed in the original preface:

“ Utque eorum conatus qui collatis studiis adjumento nobis fuerunt lubenter agnoscimus, sic nullo non obsequii genere prosequendi Mæcenates munifici, qui ubertim donaria sua ad sacrum opus promovendum obtulerunt, quorum meritis cum pares non simus, quod unum possumus, grata mente recolimus, et in devotissimæ observantiæ perpetuæ cultus et obsequii signum beneficentiam eorum hic omnibus testatam facimus. *Primo autem commemorandi quorum favore chartam a Vectigalibus immunem habuimus, quod quinque abhinc annis, a Concilio Secretiori, primo concessum, postea a D. Protectore* [al. *a Serenissimo D. PROTECTORE*] *ejusque concilio, operis promovendi causa confirmatum* [al. *benigne confirmatum*] *et continuatum erat. Quibus subjungendi D. Carolus Ludovicus, princeps Palatinus*⁵⁴,” &c.

And accordingly the *Oliva Pacis*—Ad illustrissimum celsissimumque Oliverum, Reipub. Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Dominum Protectorem; de pace cum fœderatis Belgis feliciter sancita, *Carmen Cantabrigiense*⁵⁵; and the *Musarum Cantabrigiensium Luctus et Gratulatio*—Ille in funere Oliveri Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ Protectoris; Hæc de Ricardi successione felicissima ad eundem⁵⁶—contain panegyrics of him by Drs. Whichcote, Cudworth, Worthington, Wray [Ray], in Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

⁵³ See Thurloe's State Papers, vii. 595, and the Life of Cudworth by Birch prefixed to the second edition of the Intellectual System, 4to. Lond. 1743.

⁵⁴ Upon the Restoration a dedication to Charles II. was prefixed, some leaves of the preface were cancelled, and alterations made, amongst which, instead of the words in italics were substituted the following: “Inter hos effusio bonitate labores nostros prosecuti sunt (præter eos quorum favore chartam a vectigalibus immunem habuimus) Serenissimus Princeps D. Carolus Ludovicus, princeps Palatinus,” &c. And the following pious sentence is wanting in the original preface: “Pro his omnibusque aliis qui conatus nostros animo benevolo prosecuti sunt, præsertim Patribus Fratibusque de Clero, hoc unicum superest summis votis a Domino perpetuo implorandum, ut quam diu de Sione bene mereri pergant eorum nomina floreat, Deusque eis et eorum posteris ex Sione benedicat.”

⁵⁵ Ex celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographeo, 4to. 1654.

⁵⁶ Cantabrigiæ: apud Johannem Field, almæ Academiæ Typographum. 1658.

He did not obtrude himself into any University offices, as he did at Oxford⁵⁷; indeed he could not with any seemliness appear holding high offices in the University as well as in the Town of which he was High Steward, according to the following entry in a list⁵⁸ of "The names of the Mayors, Bayliues, highe Stewardes and Recorders and Tresurers of the Towne of Cambridge from Anno Domini 1488, and Quarto of Henrye the seaventh:"

"May 8th, 1652. Lord Generall Cromwell was chosen High Steward of the Towne of Cambridge, and had a patent of ye same for his life, and a fee of £6. 13s. 4d. a yeare." In the Records of the Corporation⁵⁹ it appears that he was unwilling to receive the money, upon which the Corporation doubled the sum and gave it to him in a piece of plate.

His eldest son was chosen to represent the University, as appears by the following entry in the Journals of the House of Commons, Oct. 2, 1656. "The Lord Richard Cromwell being returned to serve in parliament for a Burgess for the University of Cambridge, and also as a Knight for the County of Southampton; doth make his election to serve for the University of Cambridge; and waves his election for the County of Southampton." And it continued in his interest after his death; for in the Protectorship of Richard Cromwell, Dec. 31, 1658, Thurloe, Secretary of State, was chosen Member for the University by one hundred and twenty suffrages, a greater number than had been then ever known upon the like occasion⁶⁰.

The story of the burial of the corpse of O. Cromwell on Naseby Field, which the Rev. Mr. Marshall reports that the mother of his last descendant, who died at the age of 103, remembered to have heard from

⁵⁷ There he was created Doctor of Civil Law, May 19, 1649, Wood's Fasti, ii. 88; and in the following year was elected Chancellor, by "the then Members of the University," Ibid. 92; and on his resignation in July, 1657, his eldest son Richard was chosen to be his successor. Ibid. 114.

⁵⁸ This is amongst the MSS. in the Public Library Ff. 3. 33. lettered on the back "Orders. &c. of Cambridge." The list extends to the year 1714—1715; the entry of bailiffs ceases in the year 1665—1666.

⁵⁹ See Extracts from them in Memorials of O. Cromwell by O. Cromwell, 271, 272.

⁶⁰ Mercur. Polit. 135; and see a letter from Dr. Ralph Cudworth informing him thereof, dated Jan. 1, 1658, O. S. Thurloe's State Papers, vii. 587.

a servant of the family, is preserved in a MS. intituled "An Account of the Burial of King Charles the First and of Oliver Cromwell:—in which it appears how Oliver's friends contrived to secure his body from future disgrace, and to expose the corpse of King Charles to be substituted in the punishment and ignominy designed for the Usurper's body;" printed in Lord Sommers' Tracts by Sir Walter Scott, vi. 413, without however a notice of this circumstance. Many years after the Restoration the pole on which Cromwell's head was supposed to have been fixed having given way and fallen over, the skull was picked up and preserved by a tradesman, and being afterwards compared with a cast in the possession of the family was found to differ much in dimensions⁶¹.

The following notices of a sister and son of O. Cromwell have not hitherto been published: An entry in the Register of Marriages at Cottenham: that in

"1646, Peter French⁶², Rector of Cottenham, married Robina sister of O. Cromwell, succeeded by John Hye," in which are interpolated the words "both usurpers."

And an entry in the parish Register of Felstead, Essex, at which place his father-in-law, Sir James Bouchier resided, making honourable mention of his eldest son Robert, who died a scholar at the Grammar School there, which was then in great repute:

⁶¹ On the question of the disposal of Oliver the Protector's body, see Noble, i. 288, and Sir Walter Scott's note on the MS. referred to in the text. The order of the House of Commons, in which the Lords concurred, was in these terms: "Resolved, That the carcases of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, whether buried in Westminster Abbey, or elsewhere, be, with all expedition, taken up, and drawn upon a hurdle to Tiburne, and there hanged up in their coffins for some time; and after that buried under the said gallows:" &c. Commons' Journals, Dec. 4, 1660. That the alleged substitution of the body of Charles I. for that of O. Cromwell did not take place has been fully proved: see an account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles I. in the vault of King Henry VIII. in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, April 1, 1813; by Sir Henry Hallford, 4to. 1813: Essays and Orations, 8vo. 1831. Carrington states that the corpse of the Protector had been some days before the public funeral interred in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, History of the life and death of his most serene highness Oliver, late Lord Protector.

⁶² Dr. French was presented by his brother-in-law, when Protector, to a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, from which Dr. Pocock was ejected. Noble, i. 300—301.

“1623⁶³ Robertus Cromwell filius honorandi viri M^{ris} Olivari Cromwell et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus sepultus fuit 31^o die Maii. Robertus fuit eximiæ spei juvenis deum timens supra multos.”

There is also a tradition in the parish that he was buried in the church porch. Noble only states of him that he “most probably died at school, when a child; for he was not buried at Huntingdon.” ii. 132.

Between his family and the Russells of Chippenham there were two intermarriages: his second son Henry having married a daughter of Sir Francis Russell⁶⁴ the second baronet, and his fourth and youngest daughter Frances having married secondly Sir John Russell the third baronet and son of Sir Francis.

Of the books and pamphlets in the University or College Libraries relating to O. Cromwell, the following may be noticed:

In the first edition of the *Flagellum*, London, Printed for L. R. 1663, a copy of which is in the Library of St. John's College; the title page professes to give the initials and addition of the author thus, “By S. T. Gent.”: in a copy of the fourth edition, Lond. 1669 which belonged to Baker, in the same Library, the authorship is announced in his handwriting “By James Heath, Gent.”: in a copy of an edition “enlarged with many additions, Lond. 1672,” in the Public Library the title page is thus altered by a partizan of the Protector, “*Flagellum: for the back of the Author, or the Life and Death, Birth and Burial of O. Cromwell the late Monarch of Great Britain and Ireland, Un-faithfully described.*”

In the life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Impartially collected from the best

⁶³ This date is wrong. His baptism is entered in the Register Book of St. John the Baptist in Huntingdon the 13th of Oct. 1621.

⁶⁴ He was returned member for Cambridgeshire in the long parliament, appointed deputy lieutenant of the County Aug. 20, 1642, at which time an indemnity was agreed to by the two houses for him jointly with Oliver Cromwell and Mr. Valentine Wauton for preventing the removal of plate from Cambridge to York. There is a portrait of him at Shortgrove, Essex, in Vandyke's style, lettered “1638: S^r Francis Russell: of Chippenham in Cambridge Sheere;” and a companion to it in the same style, probably of his wife. These have become as it were heir-looms there through Lord Thomond, a former possessor of the estate, an ancestor of whom married Sarah a daughter of Sir Francis Russell. See Noble, ii. 409, 410.

Historians, and several Original Manuscripts, Second edition with additions, Lond. 1725, in the Public Library; above an engraving of his head by G. Vertue, 1724, from the portrait by Cooper, these lines are written,

Illustrious Rebell, well practic'd in those arts
That captivate the Mobil's pliant hearts.

also some marginal notes in the earlier pages, by the same hand.

The two following, not mentioned by Noble, are in the Library of St. John's College: *Elenchus Elenchi, sive Animadversiones in Georgii Batei, Cromwelli Parricidæ aliquando Protomedici, Elenchum Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia, Post alteram, et tertiam ejusdem editionem Autore R. P. Regio milite veterano, Parisiis MDCLXIV.* In the hand-writing of Baker are the following notes: "See a large character of the Author [Robert Pugh] in Mr. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* Edit. I. Vol. ii. Col. 304, under Dr. Bate."

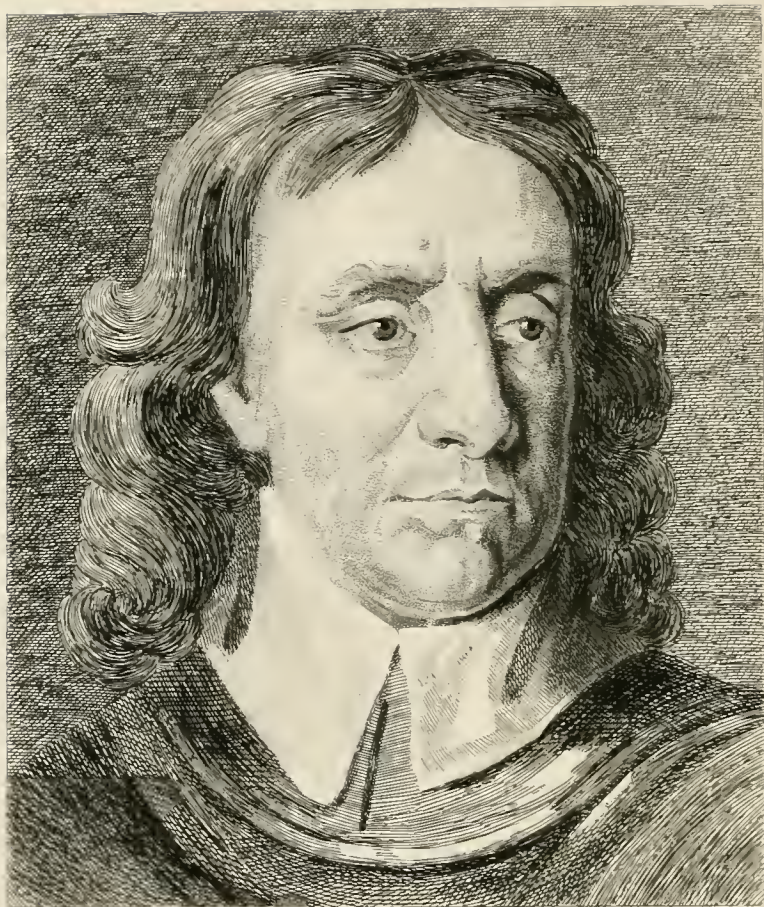
"The author was a Welshman educated in the Jesuit's College, at St. Omer, himself a Jesuit, but taking arms for the king (a captain) in 1642 without the consent of his superior, was ejected from that order, afterwards as a secular became confessor to the Queen Mother Henrietta Maria."

And "The Perfect Politician, or a full View of the Life and Actions (Military and Civil) of O. Cromwell, third edition corrected and enlarged, whereunto is added his character and compleat catalogue of all the honors conferred by him on several persons, Lond. 1681." The motto in the title page is—*Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare*; and the Dedication is to the People of England, by J. S.

Carrington⁶⁵ thus describes his features: "In his person he somewhat exceeded the usual middle stature, but was well proportioned accordingly, being of a becoming fatness, well-shaped, having a masculine face, a sparkling eye, both courteous and harsh at once according as there was occasion; hardy and fierce in combats and reprehensions, tempered in counsels and meek, promising to the afflicted and suitors."

There is a catalogue and some account of the painted and engraved portraits of O. Cromwell in Noble, i. 300—309. The best head is be-

⁶⁵ Hist. of Life and Death, p. 243.



lieved to be that in crayons by Cooper, though much injured, presented to Dr. Ellison, then Master of Sidney College, in 1765, by Brand Hollis⁶⁶. The presentation was made in the following curious and characteristic manner. The Master received a letter stating that on a certain day two gentlemen would bring a painting of Cromwell; but that he must not see them or say anything, but only stand at the top of the staircase and say "I have it." A modern collector of pictures, &c. is reported to have travelled 200 miles to see it.

Mr. Kerrich of Christ's College is possessed of a copy of it by Mr. Michael Tyson of Benet College, which is valuable for having been taken before Cooper's drawing was so much injured, as well as for being well executed: he has also an undoubted cast of Cromwell though the history of it is not known.

There is a good portrait⁶⁷ of him, not noticed in Noble, at Boscobel House, now belonging to — Evans, Esq. of Derby; and another at Stauley Hall, Shropshire, the seat of Sir Henry Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. Cole mentions a picture of him by the side of, and of the same size as one of Hugh Peters, in the Master's Lodge at Queens' College, 1771; and that his name had been lately painted instead of 'The Usurper Oliver', which the Master, Dr. Plumptre had crossed.

Noble, ii. 413, n. says he was informed that there were various portraits of the Cromwell family at Chippenham, "but" he rightly adds, "I should suppose that it was not so." A communication from the present owner of that estate, John Tharp, Esq., mentions that he has a picture of a man in armour, given to his father about forty years since or more, by Richard Reynolds, a great Antiquarian Collector of Cambridge, which was said by him and was generally considered to be a portrait of O. Cromwell. It is not highly finished, but is in some points a strong likeness of some of the prints.

⁶⁶ See Memoirs of him by Disney, i. 298. An etching was made from it by Lambourn.

⁶⁷ Noble, (i. 307) mentions one of the most valuable as the property of Wm. Greaves Esq. of Fulbourn, and gives an account of it.

G. I. P. S.

SOURCES OF HISTORY. IV.

COLLEGE BOOKS.

THE Books of the Colleges present several forms, each having its own object,—“in conservationem omnium rationum annalium evidentiarum et pandectarum¹, quæ commentarium² rerum gestarum latino nomine dicimus, præter librum matriculationis”;—most of them are the registers of proceedings in the several branches of the corporate economy: each College Officer has one or more of them under his charge and for his regulation in the department to which he is appointed. The Bursar's department presents a collection truly voluminous, but very uninviting to the general reader. The assertion of rights, description of titles and boundaries, negotiations in bargains and suits, account of receipt and expenditure, hold out small promise except to those closely connected with the system. Their contents have little charm for the philosophical historian, though they may before now have engaged the interest of a curious and indefatigable arithmetician. But the department of the Registrar (Secretarius Registri) is more promising; albeit to ensure regularity and certainty, dry form has been prescribed and adhered to, yet the scribe has occasionally caught the spirit of his office, and under the influence of ‘pia memoria’, personal admiration; or esprit de corps, or even a sense of the humorous, has infringed an official formality by annotating a singular coincidence, recording a feeling of the time, or marking a valuable historical fact.

The remark of the author of the Historical Library³, will apply here—

¹ This book contains registrations of the removal and return and exchanges made in plate and other things under the safe keeping of the Treasury, and the produce of sealings.

² Refers to *annalium*.

³ Part iii. 221.

"The Registers in Churches have proved some of our best helps towards the preserving of History. Their use might be of yet farther extent, if care were taken to register also many other remarkable occurrences relating to the public Concerns of the Parishes. But 'twill be our everlasting Reproach, if—instead of thus improving the good designs of our ancestors—we shall record matters in our Church Books after such a manner as will only serve to render them Monuments of our own Negligence."

A particular instance of compliance with this commendation cannot be withheld: it is found in the Parish Register of Bottisham:

"What his literary character was the world has already judged for itself: but it remains for his parish Minister to do his duty in saying that, while he registers the burial of *Soame Jenyns*, he regrets the loss of one of the most blameless of men and one of the truest of Christians. To the parish of Bottisham he is an irreparable loss. He was buried in this church, Dec. 27, near midnight by W. S. Mansel, sequest^r, who thus transgresses upon the common forms of a register, merely because he thinks it the most solemn and lasting method of recording to posterity that the finest understanding has been united to the best of hearts. W. S. M. 1787."

It is well for the enquirer, at least if he be unpracticed in the examination of Manuscript, where the statutable arrangement for the office of Registrar has had force:—"Quam scitissime scribat, et optimi stili sit—ut sine fœdatione librorum et varietate litterarum omnia referantur." But at the worst, he will be not unfrequently rewarded for much trial of ingenuity and patience by an interesting observation or a quaint remark or an unknown circumstance. This inducement shall receive the authority of example.

'The Matriculation Book of Gonerup and Caius College' bears date 1560; "Custode Johanne Caio." On the three or four first fly leaves are the names and dates of official tenure of several Registrars—each noted by himself in his order downwards, and accompanied with a sentiment—doubtless truly indicative of the individual temperament—and thus in some sort justifying the leading motto

ὁ βίος τῶν γονέων, κάτοπτρον τοῖς παῖσιν ἐστίν.

One of the first is laconic—

Noeumenta documenta.

The next would suit as a defence of sedentary habits—

Corporis cura animi injuria.

Some are grave or calm. One is cynically sad—

Nulli te facias nimis sodalem ;
Gaudebis minus, minus dolebis.

Another is a disciple of the movement—

Non si olim, sic et nunc.

Another is for tractableness—

Qua licet sic juvat.

Thomas Bachcroft, afterwards Master, wrote after his name—

Bonis nocet, qui malis parcit.

Thomas Wetherell, a noted divine and preacher, adopted this—

Auspice Christo nil desperandum.

Then comes the long stream of brief notices of many generations of students, flowing down in a uniform course, uninterrupted but by an occasional demonstration of feeling or humour, such as the following :

MACE.—Rogerus Mace Cantabrigiæ ex villa Cantabr. in parochia S^{ti} Botolphi. filius Henrici MACE *aromatarii* ; instructus ibidem litteris Grammaticis sub præceptore M^{ro} Rode-night per sexennium, adolescens annorum ætatis 16, admissus est in hoc nostrum Collegium litterarum gra. 27^o Junii 1611^o, pauper Scholaris Venerabilis Viri M^{ri} D^{ris} Perse, huiusce Collegii Socii, qui pro eo fide iubet.

Solvit pro ingressu suo - - - - - xiid.

BROMHEAD.—Edvardus Thomas French,—Filius Gonville Baronetti de Thurlby in Comitatu Lincolnⁱ Nepos Frances Gonville et e stirpe Reverendi Patris (*Edmundi Gonville* Fundatoris nostri spectatissimi), educatus per septennium in Schola publica de Halifax, in agro Eboracensi, sub Mag^o Wilkinson ; dein per biennium apud academiam Glasguæ in Regno Scotiæ : natus in civitate Dublinensi, annos natus 19

Admissus est Pensionarius minor Junii 29^o sub tutela Magⁱ Chapman et Magⁱ Gimingham et solvit pro ingressu - - - - - 3s. 4d.

NELSON.—Edmundus fil. Rev^{di} Edmundi Nelson, Rectoris de Hilborough in Com. Norf. ; natus apud East Bradenham in eodem Com. ; educatus primo in Schol. publ. apud Scarning sub Mag^{ro} Brett per biennium, dein Schola privata apud Northwold sub Mag^{ro} Egerty ; postremo in schol. publ. apud Swaffham sub Mag^{ro} Hest : ann. nat. 18

Admissus est Pauper schol. Jul. 10. sub M^{ro} Eglinton et solv. - - - 1s.

To which is appended this notice—"He was afterwards Rector of Burnham, in Norfolk; and father of Admiral Horatio Nelson, under whose command our fleet obtained the three great naval victories at the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. E. N. died April 26, 1802, aged 78."

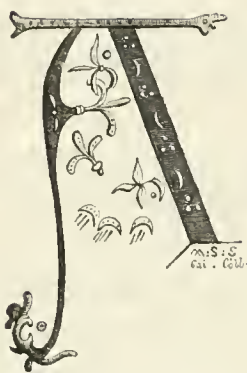
In turning over the pages the recurrence of a name in successive generations is striking: this must be taken as indicative of a standing interest in the body. The mention of domestic circumstances shows how widely the access to the University has ever been open to all ranks, from the Peer to the Peasant; even to foreigners in the 17th Century; and how extensively the facility of elementary liberal education was once afforded in rural Grammar Schools⁴.

The Treasury—once the repository of the Society's current wealth—is still the fortress where the title-deeds of its possessions repose; this accumulation of documents promises ample employment for the antiquarian who can conciliate the cerberus of the place, the triple guardianship of the key-keepers. Here are abundant resources for illustrating the manner of living and the management of property in times past; and he that is observant of autography, would, in the stores here treasured, find many a name recorded by the hand of him that bore it before it was decked with the laurels of fame or borne upon the breath of public approbation.

⁴ For example—schools at Fulbourne, Warbois, St. Neots, Huntington, Godmanchester are named.



EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.



AMONG the discoveries of modern times there are few that have excited a more lively interest than those of Young and Champollion and their fellow-labourers in Egypt, which are rapidly unfolding the history and mythology of a nation, whose antiquities are valuable, not merely as affording unexpected illustrations of classic literature, but as independent and confirming records, coeval with the Scriptures, and intimately connected with the Jewish history.

The interest excited by the interpretation of the hieroglyphics, has been so great, that there is perhaps not a University, and scarcely a city in Europe, in which are not to be found some of the tablets and inscriptions of Egypt: and we should deem the present work incomplete unless we gave a sketch of the few but most interesting relics which are collected here. To take them in their chronological order, we shall attempt a slight outline of the succession of the Pharaohs, and in passing, touch upon some points of Egyptian history and arts that may throw light upon our studies as a University.

At the conclusion of the paper we have given a plate of the inscriptions; and have annexed to them translations, as complete, we believe, as the progress of interpretation warrants; but we should be sorry to mislead our readers by giving countenance to the pretensions of some of our continental neighbours, who hesitate not to render full and complete translations of every inscription that is found.

The national vanity of the Egyptians has prefixed to their records a long list of kings, who, by the priests that conversed with Herodotus were extended to 330, and by Manetho are comprised in 31 dynasties,

from the commencement of the monarchy to Alexander the Great. Fortunately, however, these pretensions are exposed and corrected by one of the most authentic documents that has come down to us, 'The Old Chronicle',¹ preserved by Syncellus; which assures us, that the first 15 dynasties are merely gods and demigods and generations of the cynic cycle: from which we may conclude with Bryant, that the succession of the mortal kings commences with the 16th dynasty. This also agrees exactly with the celebrated tablets discovered at Abydos and Karnak, which carry up the kings of Thebes and This to the same authentic era: and indeed a close inspection of the first 15 dynasties of Manetho will easily convince the inquirer that they are partly collateral lines and partly variations and repetitions of the succeeding dynasties. The utmost latitude, that the Old Chronicle allows, may be comprehended in the hypothesis, that the 15 generations of the cynic cycle may have been 15 monarchs whose reigns preceded the era of the tablets, but comprising perhaps even in that extension all the antediluvian generations.

Menes or Mizraim, the patriarch of the nation, is by most authors² placed as the first king; while by others, among whom is Sanchoniatho³, Thoth, the son of Misor or Menes, celebrated as a builder and as the inventor of letters and medicine, the Hermes of the Greeks, is regarded both as the planter of the nation and its first sovereign. After him, or at least after his successor Thoth II. the country seems to have been divided among the four cities or principalities of Memphis, Thebes, This and Tanis, and to have remained in this state of division during the residue of the 190 years which are allotted to the 16th dynasty.

The first inhabitants, fresh from Babel, appear to have employed themselves in building pyramids in imitation of their works upon the plains of Shinar: and to this primitive dynasty we must attribute the earlier pyramids which emulated in size as they imitated in form and construction the tower of Babel: and perhaps to Thoth himself may be ascribed the old and ruined pyramid of Abooroash.

¹ See *Ancient Fragments*, p. 89.

² Herodotus, Diodorus, Manetho, Eratosthenes, *Anc. Fr.* 154, 149, 94, 84.

³ See *Anc. Fr.* p. 9.

The dynasty of Lower Egypt was subverted by a race of foreigners, distinguishing themselves by the name of Shepherd Kings⁴, who invaded the country and held undisputed possession of the Delta for a term of about 103 years. They maintained also a precarious possession of it for about 150 more, in a state of continual warfare with the 17th dynasty of Thebes, who were then reigning in Upper Egypt; and who gradually regained possession of the Lower country, and blockaded the Shepherds in Avaris, their strong hold, which after a lengthened siege capitulated to Amos the first king of the 18th dynasty, who suffered them to go forth into Palestine.

The 17th dynasty comprises seven or eight kings of the Osirtesen family; of whose works there are still existing several interesting remains. Of these the most celebrated are the obelisk of Heliopolis, some of the earliest portions of the great temple of Karnak in Thebes, and the excavations and sculptures of Beni Hassan⁵. It is not less remarkable than true, that the works of the Osirtesen family, which are among the most ancient upon earth exhibit the arts in as great a degree of perfection as they ever afterwards attained in Egypt. Many columns in the excavations of Beni Hassan are good specimens of the Doric order, whilst others are of slender and elegant proportions in imitation of the lotus, and are far more chaste and beautiful than the elaborate sculpture of succeeding times.

The 18th dynasty, founded by Amos, who finally expelled the Shepherds, is the most brilliant period of Egyptian history. This dynasty reigned 393 years. The Exodus of the Israelites is by all the Egyptian scholars admitted to have been connected with this dynasty. Josephus however, confounds the Israelites with the Shepherds, and places the Exodus at its commencement. We subscribe to the more generally received opinion, that the Exodus took place in some reign about the middle or towards the end of this dynasty; and indeed we go further, and presume that the power and prosperity and the mighty works constructed by this race of kings were the result of the enormous wealth amassed

⁴ Manetho. See *Anc. Frag.* 170.

⁵ One of these excavations is the celebrated Speos Artemidos.

by Joseph, who must have administered the government of some of the first princes of this line.

The late discoveries of Col. Howard Vyse in the pyramids tend also to confirm the hypothesis that the third pyramid was erected about this time, probably by Amos or one of his immediate successors⁶: for Herodotus and Diodorus are far wide of the truth when they place the founders of the pyramids below the Trojan war.

Amunoph I. the second king of the 18th dynasty, left no male issue. He was succeeded by the Thothmos family, who reigned for seven generations. They occupy the greater portion of this dynasty, and have left architectural traces of their wealth and power in almost every city in Egypt, among which the celebrated vocal statue, known to the Romans as that of Memnon, was erected by Amunoph III. Their power also extended over Nubia as their buildings between the cataracts are frequent and we believe the earliest that are found.

The Ramesses family succeeds. The second of this name was the celebrated Sesostris. His works are found in great numbers along the whole valley of the Nile, recording in almost every city his conquests and victories. And though we find no monumental confirmation of the story of his having been drawn by captive kings, yet he is frequently represented attended by a lion, as Diodorus relates of Osymandyas: and an existing monument upon the Nahar el Kelb, the river near Beyroot in Syria, confirms the story of his Asiatic conquests and of the trophies which he is related to have set up to record them among the conquered; and agrees with the description of those which Herodotus attributes to him, and mentions as existing in his time near Ephesus and Sardis. The building described by Strabo as the Memnonium, and by Hecataeus as the tomb of Osymandyas is the Ramesseion or Temple-palace erected by this monarch in the center of the Western division of Thebes: and in the fine white statue of this king, which lies overthrown among the ruins of Memphis, we may evidently recognize one of the colossal marble statues which Herodotus attributes to Sesostris. It was about this time that Danaus led his colony to Greece: for it is clear that

⁶ The oval discovered by Col. Howard Vyse in the third pyramid differs from the one in the tablet of Abydos over Amunoph I. only in its plural termination.

Danaus must have been the brother either of Amunoph III., or of the first or second Ramesses⁷. This reign has not unfrequently been considered as the best age of Egyptian art: but however profuse in number and colossal in their dimensions may be the monuments, they certainly do not excel those of the Thothmos family as works of art nor indeed those of the Osirtesens. The son of Ramesses II. closes the 18th dynasty.

The third king of the 19th dynasty Ramesses III.⁸ is the sovereign, the lid of whose sarcophagus was presented to the University by Salt, and is now in the Pitt Press. Ramesses III. was an ambitious imitator of Ramesses II. both in arts and arms, which is attested by the remains of his works still existing at Thebes, and on which his exploits are engraved. He is often considered as the Sesostris of the ancients; but Diodorus distinguishes him as Sesoosis II. He added to the temple of Karnak in Thebes: but his most important work is the great Temple-palace of Medinet Aboo, the South Western quarter of the city. It is remarkable that this monarch has made for himself the very unnecessary provision of two tombs, both excavated in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes. The tomb which he really occupied, and from which the sarcophagus is taken, is the one so well known as Bruce's or the Harper's, marked by Sir Gardner Wilkinson as No. 11. Its length is 405 feet⁹. It is one of the most interesting, as exhibiting in its chambers paintings illustrative of the domestic manners and customs of the Egyptians with their agricultural and culinary arts¹⁰: and it proves that at that early period, the syphon was not unknown, and that the furniture, vases, arms, drapery, baskets, and utensils then in use were by

⁷ See Wilkinson's Thebes, Burton's *Excerpta* and *Anc. Fr.* 175.

⁸ The continental writers still differ from the English in calling this monarch Ramesses IV. dividing the reign of Ramesses II. between two kings of the same name. The tablet of Abydos affords much ground for that opinion; but Champollion, who gave birth to it, retracted it before his death.

⁹ These tombs, pierced in the rock, are the syringes or tunnels mentioned by several ancient authors.

¹⁰ See Wilkinson's Thebes for a full description of the tomb; to which most interesting and accurate work we are happy to refer the reader for great part of the facts cited in this paper.

no means inferior in form and beauty to those of modern art. This tomb was open in the reigns of the Ptolemies, and is much defaced. It was begun by the father of Ramesses III. but was completed by the son, who inscribed his oval over that of his father. With the reign of Ramesses III. commences the decline of Egyptian art.

The central figure, No. I. of our plate, represents the lid of this sarcophagus. The face of the recumbent figure upon it, as well as the profiles of the goddesses Isis and Nephthys beside it, are probably intended for actual portraits of the king: for it was a general custom to impress the countenance of the ruling sovereign upon all the deities sculptured in his reign. The inscription commences from the figure of Neith, the personification of the heavens, above the head of the king, No. I. *a*, and runs along on either side, No. I. *b*, and No. I. *c*. The portion of it which occupies the left side of the sarcophagus is greatly mutilated, but it differs little from the one upon the right side. The translation will be found with the plate at the conclusion.

The 19th dynasty is closed by Thuoris apparently the husband of a daughter of Ramesses III. who obtained the throne after the death of two or three of her brothers. Manetho places the siege of Troy in this reign. This¹¹ Thuoris is probably the Thonis of Herodotus and Homer, the governor of Lower Egypt for his predecessor and brother-in-law Ramesses the fifth or sixth: and this agrees with Pliny, who states that the destruction of Troy occurred in the reign of a Remeses.

The 20th and 21st dynasties contain a succession of nine or ten kings, the greater number of whom bear the name of Ramesses: but they have left little remarkable except their tombs at Thebes, one or two of which are spacious and magnificent. Some of their names are also attached to repairs of the buildings of their predecessors.

The 22nd dynasty commences with Sheshonk, the Shisak of the Scriptures, the contemporary of Solomon. Upon the walls of the temple of Karnak this king has commemorated his victory over Rehoboam, who appears among his captives with an hieroglyphic name designating him "the King of Judah."

¹¹ See *Anc. Fr.* 120.

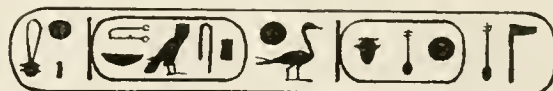
The next 400 years are occupied by the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th dynasties. Egypt had passed the meridian of its grandeur; and the last of these dynasties is a race of Ethiopian conquerors, among whom we may distinguish the So and Tirhakah of the Scriptures.

The 26th dynasty brings us with Psammetichus I. into connexion with the classic ages. Three kings of this name appear upon the monuments, but only two are recognised by Greek authors. Pharaoh Necho II., the successor of Psammetichus I., took Jerusalem, and is identified with the Necos of Herodotus, who besieged and took the city of Kadytis in Syria, in which name we easily recognize the present appellation of Jerusalem, El Kods or Kadesh, the holy city. Psammetichus II. is the Psammis of Herodotus. Apries, his successor according to Herodotus, is the Hophra of Scripture, and the Ouaphres or Vaphres of Manetho, and is conceived by Sir Gardner Wilkinson to have been Psammetichus III.; but Rossellini considers the latter to be Psammenitus, the unfortunate successor of Amasis.

Under this, the 26th dynasty, the arts again revived: and some beautiful statuary and tablets exist, but little inferior to those about the close of the 18th dynasty. They were frequently executed in basalt, of which we have two good examples in the Library of Cambridge. The first is a small torso bearing upon it the inscription No. III. which simply gives the prenomen and name of Psammetichus I. in the usual form. The other inscription in the Library No. II. occupies the pedestal of a votive statue erected by some private individual of the name of Psammetichus¹² to the Amasis so celebrated by Herodotus. There is in the British Museum a small sitting statue dedicated by Psammetichus I. 'to all the gods and to the goddess Neith, our lady of Sais in particular,' with an inscription very similar to the present.

Cambyzes the founder of the 27th dynasty of Persians, almost annihilated the Egyptian learning and priesthood, and burnt great part of the city of Thebes: but by the weakness of some of the Persian kings, Egypt again, during three very short dynasties, recovered its independence,

¹² It is possible that this Psammetichus may have been the son of Amasis, the unfortunate prince overthrown by Cambyzes; but it is unusual to find a tablet by a prince royal with no titles to distinguish him from a private person.



or at least its position as a kingdom. Nectanebo, the last native king, is remarkable for bearing the same prenominal as Osirtesen the first, who checked the Shepherd kings, and whose celebrated signet thus appears upon the first and last monuments of Egyptian independence.

Ochus again reduced Egypt under the Persian yoke; and the dynasties of Manetho are closed by Alexander the Great, who was hailed by the Egyptians as a deliverer rather than shunned as a conqueror.

The Ptolemies paid great attention to the native religion and priesthood and reinstated them in their ancient splendor. Their architectural works were very costly and extensive, which was the case with many of the Roman buildings.

The sarcophagus in the Pitt Press, No. V., presented by Messrs. Hanbury and Waddington in 1835, though of the costly material of granite is much inferior in its workmanship and execution. It is the sarcophagus of a priest of Amun, chief of the temple and chief of the scribes of Thebes, of the name of Nssi Poershoof. It is evidently of the same age as that of Hapimen in the British Museum, probably about the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes.

The mummy case in the Fitzwilliam Museum is a fine sample of Ptolemaic art. It has evidently been occupied by a different person from the one for whom it was originally made, a circumstance of very common occurrence. The original name has been erased from the breast, and that of its last possessor substituted. The mummy cases rarely contain any information beyond the name and occupation of the deceased, with dedicatory inscriptions and offerings to different deities. Some however have great peculiarities in their inscriptions, and in the internal cases of the present are several very curious particulars. We have simply given the main inscription No. IV. which is all our limits will admit.

Notwithstanding the fostering government of the Ptolemies, the complete overthrow of Thebes was the work of Soter II., or Lathyrus, enraged at its rebellion; and in comparison with his overwhelming punishment, the ravages of the Persians were inconsiderable. From the Ptolemies Egypt passed under the Romans: and from that time according to the denunciation of the prophet, Egypt has been the basest of kingdoms and has never again exalted itself above the nations.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

No. V.		No. I. a. b. c.		No. IV.	
SARCOPIHAGUS OF NSSI-POERSHOOF.		SARCOPIHAGUS OF RAMESSES III.		MUMMY CASE OF HO-NOFRE.	
The Osirian Father of Amun Chief Priest of the Sanctuary, Chief of the Scribes of the Temple of Amunei (Thebes) N Sha S I P O E R Sh O O F A Man deceased		Right Side. The Osirian King of Upper and Lower Egypt Lord of the two regions Pharaoh Guardian of Justice Beloved of A M N Son of the Sun Beloved of the Gods Lord of the Diadems? R a M S S S T P deceased. Thou art a God, established? with God, annihilating thine enemies * * Thou art justified by the ceremonies. * * life Royal Osirian.	Left Side. Sacred to the Osirian king Pharaoh Guardian of Justice Beloved of A M N deceased Thou art with	Sacred to the Osirian Ruler? of the Offerings H O Nofre a Man deceased	

No. III.
ON THE BELT OF THE TORSO OF
PSAMMETICHUS I.

like	{ T K	M S P	{ Son of the Sun	{ Pharaoh gracious of Heart.	{ The good God
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No. II.
TABLET OF PSAMMETICHUS TO AMASIS.

4	3	2	1
devoted to the powerful God to Horus the gracious Lord of the great temple of the gracious God { Prenomen of Amasis } the devoted P S M T K	at? the doors? of the temples * * Gods. A manifes- tation of wine and of bread upon the monthly and half- monthly assemblies for ever and ever from the	of Oil? Wine Bread GeeseOxen to him at the first periodical? * * of Thoth Lord of? the gate? Sokar great assemblies Wine and Bread	A royal dedicated gift to the great God abiding in the temples, A dedi- cated gift to the Gods of Amente, A dedi- cated gift

A VIEW FROM THE GARDENS OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

THERE is a remarkable point of view on the South Eastern side of Christ's College gardens, at the right-hand of the bowling green; it represents in succession the spire of Trinity Church, the Tower of Great St. Mary's, and the pinnacled gothic roof of King's College Chapel, the whole displaying a panorama embraced in a beautiful framework of foliage such as Nature rarely furnishes even to one of her choicest pictures. Often have we seen the stranger in Cambridge, who has been led into these gardens to pay his respects at Milton's tree, arrest suddenly his footsteps, as if startled with surprise, as soon as he had reached the spot which commands this lovely prospect; and we question, unless perhaps he be some enthusiastic admirer of Liberty or Poetry, some devoted worshipper of Republicanism, or wrapt child of song, we question whether he has not returned considering himself better repaid for his visit by this passing and unexpected treat, than by the recollections or meditations which the Spirit of the Great Bard himself might evoke.

Much depends in all cases upon the day and the hour, the time and place, at which an object of interest is first presented to our consideration: the first impressions are like first love, generally the most durable, because they are the deepest;—they are sealed, as it were, on the soft vermillion of the heart, whose surface, though in after days seared and broken by less pleasing occurrences, retains faithfully to the last the precious stamp of early and dear remembrances. Let us counsel then our Reader, who is yet a stranger to this unique little scene, to select if in his power, the month of May for the time, the Sabbath for the day, from ten to eleven for the hour, and the level lawn in the gardens above-mentioned for the place, at which to enjoy in perfection the intellectual as well as visible feast to which we are about to introduce him.

The leafy chesnut, through whose half opposing branches the spectator's eye will be directed—heavenward we might say without impropriety—is at this season of the year in the rather bleak climate of Cambridge not yet arrived at its perfect foliage, and the light green of its tender leaves, with the creamy whiteness of its expanding flowers, harmonises exquisitely with the sombre grey of the ecclesiastical architecture as it towers majestically into the light blue sky of this sweetest of months. Why we have also named the Sunday as that one out of the seven days of the week most peculiarly adapted for such a purpose as the present, requires but little explanation. For,—not to mention that our Stranger has on this day necessarily a holiday from inspecting the greater part of the other objects of interest to which already our pages have been devoted, and many more which like Banquo's glass we have yet to shadow forth,—on what day is it more natural that the soul should be in symphony with a scene of rest and religion like the one before us, than on that whose weekly recurrence comes to remind us in spite of ourselves that we are created for other and higher purposes than those supplied by the everyday bustle and occupation of life?

Then the hour,—we said it should be between ten and eleven in the morning, or say from six to seven in the evening. These are the principal hours when the “bells knoll to church”; and if at all times, and in all places, there is something peculiarly inspiring, something breathing of unearthly things, in the sound of the church-going bell, there is probably no town in our land, (if possibly we except the sister University), where its notes are heard in greater number and variety than in Cambridge, especially at the above-mentioned hours.

Here then retired from the crowd, and screened from the throng which is busily passing to and fro in the streets, our Visiter has the opportunity of reflecting at his leisure on the motley assemblage from which he has escaped, and the peaceful scene now before him. He pictures to his imagination the thoughts, the aim, the feelings of the various classes who are summoned to their different places of worship by the cheerful harmony which on all sides assails his ears. In the three buildings before him he has at one aspect an epitome of all the sacred edifices of the place, and he is forcibly reminded, that whether it be the

plain unassuming parish Church, whether the stately cathedral-like Church of the University, or whether the simple Chapel of a College, it is for one and the same motive that all are attended, and that He who is no respecter of persons, is alike no respecter of the place where it is each one's lot to do him homage.

Trinity Church, the foremost to meet the eye in the accompanying group, is calculated with peculiar propriety to represent the model of a Parish Church. It is better known to the present members of the University by the title of 'Simeon's Church'; a title which it owes not more to the length of time¹ during which with unequalled zeal that exemplary minister discharged the duties of a true Christian Shepherd to his flock, than to the fact of the Church having been recently put, at his instance and mainly at his own cost, into an entire state of repair, and thus made one of the most elegant as well as commodious Churches in the town. Its 'heaven-directed spire' points with singular elegance to the seat of eternal peace; and if the Man of Ross is still remembered and celebrated when the spire erected through his bounty is beheld on the lovely banks of the Wye, long shall the 'lispering babe' be taught to syllable forth the name of that revered pastor who was here indeed a father of the fatherless and defended the cause of the widow.

We have indulged perhaps at greater length than the nature of our work strictly warrants, in adding our humble testimony to the merits of the late deceased; but we should not have held ourselves excused in presenting our readers with a view of his Church without at the same time recording his name to whom, humanly speaking, the Church at large of our own age, both at home and abroad, owes more than can probably ever be estimated, we had almost said ever be overrated.

The second object in our engraving, the University Church, dedicated to Saint Mary, is noticed at large in a distinct article. We cannot however omit to state here, that while it discharges less perhaps than many others, owing to the nature of the case, the duties and offices we would

¹ The Rev. C. Simeon was the minister of Trinity Church for 54 years, from Jan. 1782 to Nov. 1, 1836;—he celebrated a kind of jubilee upon the re-opening of the Church after the repairs, at which he preached himself from the text, Psalm 132, v. 8, 9. "Arise, O Lord, into thy resting-place, &c."

ascribe peculiarly to the Parish Church,—though even these are far from being here neglected,—it holds in our esteem the highest place of reverence and regard as being the great feeder from which issues annually a large and copious stream for the supply of half the other Churches of the land; and not of our native land only, but of the vast tracks of India, the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the remotest corners of every clime which the ray of Christianity has as yet enlightened.

The Church of St. Mary is itself an exemplification of the purposes it serves; it is more solid than ornamental, more useful than gorgeous, more majestic than pretending:

“Not obvious, not obtrusive,”

she commands admiration by her intrinsic beauty and stateliness, and in the vista before us is probably the one which of all the three will most engage the attention and fix the eye of the spectator.

We come lastly to the noble pile of King's College Chapel, of which only a few pinnacles are here caught in the distance. But, like the *ex pede Herculem*, so here we have enough to convey no inadequate idea of the magnificence and princely grandeur of this most sumptuous of our Collegiate buildings. We need not make further reference to this object, than to remark that it represents the third species of Ecclesiastical edifice presented by the view, we mean the College Chapel. How little is the real value of these adjuncts to our Educational Seminaries duly appreciated, yet how inestimable is their importance. Far be the day from us when any rash hand of innovation would encroach on their high prerogative, by first impairing their efficiency and then declaring them useless! They constitute, if rightly used and duly maintained, a piece of machinery of incalculable service in the proper cultivation of the minds of our youthful progeny: and though we are quite ready to admit that they do not all they might for this end, yet who will be daring enough to assert that they do not do much in accomplishing this purpose? and what other part, we ask, of our social or political machinery is not at least equally obnoxious to the charge, sometimes levelled with malicious sneers at our College Chapels, that they are liable to abuse, nay are continually abused? The College Chapel is not itself in fault;



Nos consules nos nobis desumus; let those who would reform it, first learn to reform themselves, and we hesitate not to say that the College Chapel might still be, as it has been, an instrument second only to the Established Church in training up a loyal, pious, and moral population.

We would wish to see the Chapel of each College the first step, the Ante-chapel as it were, to the Church itself. We would wish to invert the order we have been following in our picture, and beginning first with the Chapel, would end with the Church. We would imagine that the youth trained by regular and daily attendance in his College Chapel, where he should have a weekly discourse, rather than a sermon, addressed to him, by one competent to the task,—not taking the office as a matter of routine, or for some pitiful salary,—should learn here the sum and system of his moral and religious duties, as he acquires in the lecture room the outline of his Academical course of study. Some able advocate, some moral lecturer, should here improve upon that basis of piety and virtue which is for the most part imported to our University by each annual influx, alas too often to be there rapidly undermined, or exchanged for pernicious habits, infidel notions, vice in all its odious variety. The lecture thus delivered for their exclusive hearing, and peculiarly directed to their instruction, would we are persuaded find not unwilling listeners, and the teachers themselves might acquire a lesson, which, without meaning to offend, we cannot but feel they have yet to learn.

From this day-school of serious instruction we would next have our Students ushered, with minds prepared and seasoned, to attend the monthly courses of our select Preachers at their University Church. And here they should imbibe,—as they might, if the Preacher were really selected as he frequently is not, for his powers to instruct, persuade, prevail,—the higher truths of Christianity, the beautiful analogies and nice dependencies of Revelation, the intricacies of doctrine, the whole scheme in fact of our National Belief. Attendance at the University Sermon would not be, as it now is, a matter varying directly with the powers or attractiveness of the Preacher, but would be felt as a duty, and as such be cheerfully undertaken. There is no indisposition on the part of our Undergraduates to acquire every species of literary,

scientific, or philosophical truth, and we cannot believe there is any inherent apathy to seek a similar supply of Religious food or Moral Philosophy if only the means were equally effective, and the encouragement not less provided.

Supposing the above two steps taken, we have lastly to introduce our disciple into his third and final destination, the Parish Church. Instructed and instituted, as we have here presumed, we would see him adorn this in a manner worthy of the discipline he has received. If destined to continue a Layman, we would have him support and reflect credit on the Establishment by his example, liberality, and piety. Or if he aspire himself to become a pillar of that Church to which he owes so much, we would hope that, like the individual we have already held up to imitation, he would uphold it by the same zeal, judgment, and holy love, which he had been taught to admire and cultivate while here; and which it was, (though unhappily now almost overlooked) unquestionably the chief design of the Founders and Benefactors of these Institutions to inculcate.

φ.



SAMUEL PEPYS.

SAMUEL PEPYS, the subject of this brief memoir, was born A.D. 1632 : he was educated at St. Paul's School, which he quitted about the year 1650, and was entered as a Sizar of Trinity College ; but he transferred his name to the boards of Magdalene College on commencing his residence in the University¹. In the year 1660 he took his degree of M.A. *by proxy*² : this privilege was granted at the instance of Dr. Fairbrother ; and being then very rarely allowed "did", says he, "somewhat please me, though I remember my cousin Roger Pepys was the other day persuading me from it³." He was well connected, although his father followed the trade of a tailor. His cousin, above alluded to, was the person of greatest local importance at Cottenham ; and there was a family connexion with the famous Hobson, the carrier. Amongst his immediate relations he numbered Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, to whose patronage his advancement may in a great measure be attributed. On January 1st, 1659-60, he commenced his Diary, the early part of which details many little indications of that progressive change of public feeling which preceded the Restoration. His joining with Matthew Locke and Henry Purcell in a Canon, composed by the former, the words of which were "Domine salvum fac Regem⁴;" and his drinking to the health of the King in the cellar of Audley End, are soon

¹ "I did put on my gown first, March 5th, 1650—1." Diary in Lord Braybrooke's *Memoirs of S. Pepys, Esq.*, Vol. i. p. 323, 4to. edit.

² Hen. Wharton, the Ecclesiastical Antiquarian, was honoured with this privilege, on account of illness. The instances of its being granted have been few, and there must be grave cause to render an application for it successful.

³ Diary, Vol. i. p. 64, where see note. We find at a rather later date in the same year this entry : "I did make even with Mr. Fairbrother for my Degree of Master of Arts, which cost me about 9*l.* 16*s.*"

⁴ Diary, Vol. i. p. 18.

followed by the notice of the people of Deal setting "the King's flags upon one of their May-poles, and drinking his health upon their knees in the streets, and firing the guns, which the soldiers of the Castle threatened, but dared not oppose⁵." He accompanied Sir Edward Montagu in the *Nazeby* during that expedition which terminated in bringing over the King from Helvoetsluys; and his account of the proceedings is very minute and peculiarly interesting. His fortunes rose with those of his patron; and having at an early age commenced official life, he rendered highly important service as a public character.

Pepys was admitted a member of Gresham College, Feb. 15, 1664-5, and frequently speaks of the great pleasure he derived from the philosophical conversation of those who met there. The notices which he has supplied of the infant state of science at that time are rather curious.

The following extract may be interesting, as containing a name not unknown in our University.

"Nov. 21, 1667—with Creed to a Tavern, where Dean Wilkins and others: and good discourse; among the rest, of a man that is a little frantic (that hath been a kind of minister, Dr. Wilkins saying that he hath read for him in his Church) that is a poor and a debauched man, that the College have hired for 20s. to have some of the blood of a sheep let into his body; and it is to be done on Saturday next. They purpose to let in about twelve ounces; which they compute is what will be let in in a minute's time by a watch. On this occasion Dr. Whistler told a pretty story related by Muffett, a good author, of Dr. Cayus that built Caius College; that being very old, and living only at that time upon woman's milk, he, while he lived upon the milk of an angry fretful woman, was so himself; and that being advised to take it of a good-natured patient woman, he did become so beyond the common temper of his age."

At a subsequent period of his life he occupied for two years the distinguished station of President of the Royal Society; and continued to hold converzationes at his house in York Buildings until his ill health rendered their discontinuance necessary. A note from him to Evelyn introduces us at once to the society and occupations of his declining years. It is dated January 9, 1691-92.

"I would have come to you the other night at St. Martin's on that grievous occasion⁶, but I could not. Nor would I have failed in attending you before, to have condoled the

⁵ Diary, Vol. i. p. 34.

⁶ The funeral of Mr. Boyle.

death of that great man, had I been for some time in a condition of going abroad. Pray let Dr. Gale⁷, Mr. Newton, and myself, have the honor of your company to-day, forasmuch as Mr. Boyle being gone, we shall want your help in thinking of a man in England fit to be set up after him for our Peireskios⁸, besides Mr. Evelyn."

The last three years of his life were passed in a well employed retirement at Clapham, where he peaceably died, May 26th, 1703.

The motto of the Pepys' family is inscribed aloft over the central arch of the BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA,

Mens cujusque is est quisque.

This inscription has e're now engaged the attention of the antiquarian⁹, and exercised the skill of the critic; their difficulties having been something increased through ignorance of its origin. Every possible solution has been tried upon it. The *is* is the point of attack. It has been asserted to be ungrammatical, interpolated through ignorance or inadvertance, or as a translation of the verb *est*. On the other hand its correctness is defended: one party referring it back to *cujusque*; the other transferring it forward to *quisque*. As to the meaning there is little difficulty. It is an assertion that personality is in the intellect, not in the figure of a man. It is for the Classical Scholar to decide on the construction; since the sentence is found in Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, and is easily explicable by his philosophy.

It would have been interesting had Pepys commenced his Diary some ten years earlier, and furnished us with a picture of the University as it was in his day. We are left however to draw an imperfect sketch for ourselves from a few occasional reminiscences of the scene. His acquaintance with the poet Dryden, and with the afterwards "fa-

⁷ Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Greek in the University, High Master of St. Paul's School, in 1672; and Dean of York. He was the author of the inscriptions on the Monument in London. His most celebrated pupil was Roger Cotes. See Knight's *Life of Colet*.

⁸ See Bayle's account of Nic. Claude Fabri de Peirese; who calls him in compliment to his extensive literary and scientific correspondence and patronage 'le Procureur general de la Republique des lettres'.

⁹ Gen. Mag. 1758, pp. 227, 333, 464.

mous young Stillingfleete," reminds us of some of those who then walked her cloisters unknown, and whom our University assisted in raising to their subsequent eminence and usefulness. He had for his "chamber-fellow" Robert Sawyer, the first Craven Scholar, afterwards Attorney-General; and for his tutor the clever and ingenious Samuel Morland¹⁰, knighted by King Charles at the Restoration, for betraying the confidence of his benefactor, Cromwell. Pepys has given us a few notices of visits which he paid to Cambridge:

[February 24th, 1659—60.] "We two come to Cambridge by 8 o'clock in the morning. I went to Magdalene College to Mr. Hill, with whom I found Mr. Zanchy, Burton¹¹, and Hollins, and took leave on promise to sup with them. To the Three Tuns, where we drank pretty hard and many healths to the king; then we broke up, and I and Mr. Zanchy went to Magdalene College, where a very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club¹² among them; where I could find that there was nothing at all left of the old preciseness in their discourse, specially on Saturday nights. And Mr. Zanchy told me that there was no such thing now-a-days among them at any time." In the following year, "July 15th. Up by 3 o'clock this morning and rode¹³ to Cambridge, to King's College Chapel, where I found the Scholars in their surplices¹⁴

¹⁰ Sir S. Morland was the Donor of the Vaudois MSS. to the University Library, and Author of a History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont. See Gilly's *Waldensian Researches*, pp. 151—6, Lond. 1831. He has also been mentioned as having some claim to the invention of the Steam-Engine.

¹¹ Dr. Hezekiah Burton, who was Pepys's schoolfellow at St. Paul's, at the same time with Bp. Cumberland and the Lord Keeper Bridgman. See Knight's *Life of Colet*.

¹² A joint entertainment for the occasion.

¹³ Then the common mode of travelling: in letters written to Cambridge frequent mention is found of students coming on horseback.

¹⁴ The wearing of the surplice was one of the points of the contest between Protestants and Protestants, which succeeded the struggle against Popery, made in the Reformation. This contest had shaken the University to its very center. Nothing went forward but letters supplicatory from academics of tender consciences, letters minatory from the Chancellor (Lord Burleigh), sermons in St. Mary's, divinity disputations; in fact, to use the words of the annalist, "good studies of useful learning were laid aside for wrangling disputes." Power and good sense were against the "fanatici superpelliciani et galeriani," the surplice and hat fanatics (as one Dr. Clark called them); and they had on the whole the worst of it, but they kept up a perpetual and most vexatious warfare. There is an amusing anecdote told in Strype, which may shew somewhat of the state of things. "A sophister of one of the Colleges lately came into the quire, and placed himself among the thickest of

at service with the organs¹⁵, which is a strange sight to what it used in my time to be here."

In the year 1662, he is again at Cambridge, 'and set up at the Beare; and there,' he tells us,

"My Cousin Angier came to me, and I must needs to his house; and there found Dr. Fairbrother, with a good dinner. But, above all, he telling me that this day there is a Congregation for the choice of some officers in the University, he after dinner gets me a gowne, cap, and hood, and carries me to the Schooles, where Mr. Pepper, my brother's tutor, and this day¹⁶ chosen Proctor, did appoint a M.A. to lead me into the Regent House, where I sat¹⁷ with them and did vote by subscribing papers thus: *Ego, Samuel Pepys, eligo Magistrum Bernardum Skelton* (and which was more strange, my old schoolfellow and acquaintance, and who afterwards does take notice of me, and we spoke together) *alterum*

the company, all with their surplices on, but he alone without one. And when the censor of the College had called him and questioned him for this irregularity he answered, modestly laying the cause upon his conscience, that would not suffer him to let *loose the reins to such things*; when at length the true cause was known to be that he had pawned his surplice to a cook with whom he had run in debt for his belly."

The surplice war began about 1565, and raged fiercely for about five years, but it continued on more or less for many years after, and it was not finally terminated in the University many years before 'the troubles'.

¹⁵ These instruments may have been the same as those which had the name *Portativi* or *Regals*. See Hawkins' Hist. of Music, ii. 449. In Ald. Newton's diary (Downing Library) we find this notice—"1566, a pair of organs at St Edward's Church sold to Dr Hatches for 4*l.* 10*s.*" The term *organistæ* applied to a class of scholars in Caius' statutes may be explained by these notices.

¹⁶ The 10th of October continues to be the day for election to the offices above-mentioned; and the process is the same, though the scene of action is changed.

¹⁷ Alluding to the manner of giving the vote. The members of either house seat themselves in lines, the Non-Regents at the east end on the left-hand side, the Regents on the right-hand side at the further end. In the former case the Scrutators—in the latter the Proctors go down the lines together; the question is put—"placet or non-placet"—to each member, and the answer recorded by both.

This ceremony is mentioned in a letter of Charles II. declaring the Royal will and pleasure that "all ancient statutes, decrees, and laudable customes touching and concerning the Regents and Non-Regents quiet and peaceable keeping their seats and giving their suffrages or votes without running from side to side to bespeake any other for their voice or vote," &c. which disorder, it is stated, had prevailed. The above description however only applies now to ordinary *graces*. See Gunning's *Ceremonies of the University*, p. 26.

e taxatoribus hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem. The like I did for one Briggs, for the other Taxor, and for other officers as the Vice-Proctor (Mr. Covell¹⁸) for Mr. Pepper, and which was the gentleman that did carry me into the Regent House.”

Another visit in 1667 is commemorated¹⁹, on which occasion he “did take up at the Rose,” which from the degree to which it was frequented by the Students acquired the name of ‘Wolf’s College.’ A visit which he paid on his road from Lord Sandwich’s residence at Hinchbrook, the year after, was not quite so Academic in its tone; but will be appreciated by those who have revisited this scene of interesting associations after a prolonged absence.

“To Cambridge, the waters not being now so high as before. Here lighting, I took my boy and two brothers, and walked to Magdalene College; and there into the butterys as a stranger, and there drank of their beer, which pleased me as the best I ever drank²⁰; and hear by the butler’s man, who was son to Goody Mulliner over against the College, that we used to buy stewed prunes of, concerning the College and persons in it; and find very few, only Mr. Hollins and Pechell²¹, I think, that were of my time.”

His attachment to his College is shewn by the pleasure he expresses at meeting his old companions; by his recommending Sir William Pen to send his son²² there; and by his zeal in defending the University of

¹⁸ Elected Master of Christ’s College in 1688.

¹⁹ Vol. ii. 136. See Anecdotes, published by the Camden Society, 1839.

²⁰ Could the visit be repeated, the same characteristic would be found still existing; though the Butteries of Trinity with its well-known audit and of Christ’s and Queens’ Colleges dispute the title to superiority in esteem.

²¹ Appointed to the Mastership, 1679.

²² Diary, January 25, 1661—2. “Sir W. Pen come to me, and did break a business to me about removing his son from Oxford to Cambridge, to some private College. I proposed Magdalene, but cannot name a tutor at present; but I shall think and write about it.” It is rather amusing to meet with the following additional notices of the Founder of Pennsylvania: “Aug. 27, 1664. Mr. Pen, Sir William’s son, is come back from France, and come to visit my wife. A most modish person grown, she says a fine gentleman.” And in 1667; “among other talk, Mrs. Turner tells me that Mr. William Pen, who is lately come over from Ireland, is a Quaker again, or some very melancholy thing; that he cares for no company, nor comes into any: which is a pleasant thing, after his being abroad so long, and his father such a hypocritical rogue, and at this time an Atheist.”

Cambridge against an Oxford man, at the table of the Spanish Ambassador, much to the amusement of those who were present. But this feeling was much more substantially displayed by a liberal subscription to the new Court of Magdalene College, then in the course of building, and by the bequest of his valuable Library, after the death of his Nephew, to that Society. It is perhaps to be regretted that the rules prescribed by his will are such as have prevented his Library from becoming more generally accessible. In consequence of those restrictions, very few persons are acquainted with the worth of the singular and valuable stores which are contained there.

One 'Curiosity of Literature' has been drawn from these recesses by the diligence and research of the visitor²³ and the Master²⁴ of the College,—that incomparable Diary, which remains at present unrivalled in the Language as a piece of autobiographical writing. But Pepys did not confine his liberality to his own University:—St. Paul's School, Christ's Hospital, and his "dear Aunt, the University of Oxford," all possess memorials of his munificence and zeal for the promotion of learning.

Without being endowed with brilliant talents, Pepys appears to have been a man of good understanding and great application, open to correction and anxious for information, curious in literature and science, and possessed of good taste in music and painting. In moral character and religious principle, he was superior to the majority of his contemporaries;—which is the more remarkable when we consider his love of society, and his being constantly brought into contact with the most profligate men of a very profligate age. Implicit confidence was placed in his integrity by the Earl of Sandwich, and the Duke of York, when Lord High Admiral; and a public investigation into the affairs of the Navy Office before the House of Commons, proved how well this confidence was merited. His good and honest advice to his patron and relative, his anxiety about the religion of his wife, and his affectionate manner of speaking of her throughout his Diary,—are indicative of prin-

²³ The Lord Braybrooke.

²⁴ The Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville.

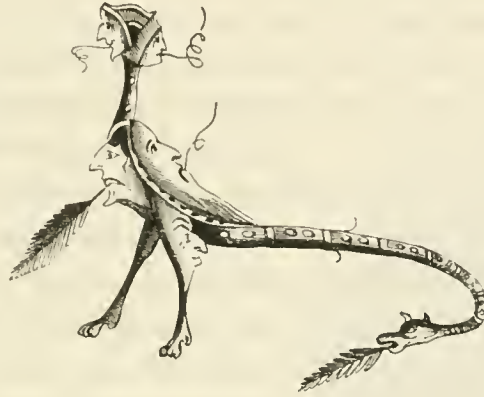
ciples which were rare indeed in the days of the dissolute Charles and of his weak and profligate brother. The natural caution and timidity evinced by Pepys did not keep him back where duty demanded his interference, though at the certainty of making an enemy; nor did he hesitate to visit his friend Sir Wm. Coventry, when a prisoner in the Tower, at a time when such intercourse with a courtier in disgrace was not unaccompanied with danger. If our judgment of him were formed from the friends in whose conversation he delighted, it would be in the highest degree favourable:—we find him saying of the excellent Evelyn, “the more I know him, the more I love him;” and Evelyn, again, always expressing the most tender regard and esteem for him;—we see that the companion of his boyish days at St. Paul’s School, and of his studious hours at Magdalene, was the friend of his maturer years:—when Bishop Cumberland was an obscure “country parson” of slender fortune, Pepys would gladly have added a sixth hundred to the £500. which formed his sister’s dowry, could he have called so estimable a man his brother-in-law.

Notwithstanding these excellencies, there is no question that the character of Pepys has gained very little by the publication of his Diary; for the ungrateful world, to whose amusement and instruction that work has so largely contributed, has not scrupled to regard him as the chief of triflers. In this judgment there is, it must be acknowledged, some truth. But the instances have ceased to be rare of characters falling in public estimation by the posthumous publication of what was intended only for their own eye. Within these few years, two very remarkable cases have occurred:—What admirer of the writings of Mrs. Hannah More has not felt regret at the weakness of her character discovered by the voluminous work of Mr. Roberts? And who has not grieved over the picture of morbid sensitiveness drawn of himself by the too faithful hand of Samuel Johnson? It may be doubted whether the Journal of Sir Walter Scott may not be added to the number, containing, as it does, language of which those who knew him only by his published works would have supposed him incapable.

The truth is that a feeling of disappointment almost invariably results from our looking into the inward recesses of *any* man’s mind with

that accuracy of examination to which a Diary gives us access. The general effect of the character may be good; but we are sure to find great imperfections in the particulars of its structure. Such investigations may be amusing to the inquisitive; they are anything but gratifying to the optimist.

H. H.



ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH, M.A.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 31 DEC. 1839.

“Who would not weep for Lycidas?”

THY virtues, Wordsworth, and thy mind full fraught
 With Learning's dearest gifts, thy sober mien,
 And looks composed, contemplative, serene,
 (In tranquil depths so purest gems are seen)
 Of thee untimely 'reft we sorrowing sought,
 For thou wert not—though present to our thought
 The cloisters' pale still echoes thy staid pace,
 The Hall expects thee in thy vacant place,
 Each studious path desiderates thy face.
 Yes, thou art gone! but gone to Him who wrought
 Salvation for us, in that robe arrayed
 Which the Redeemer Lord our righteousness hath made,
 Soul rendered meet for Heaven, through transient suffering brought
 To thy eternal rest, by priceless ransom bought.

G.

KING'S COLLEGE.



ING'S COLLEGE was founded A.D. 1441, by Henry the Sixth. It was at first only intended for a Rector and twelve Scholars; but the foundation was remodelled in 1443, so as to consist of a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, and ten Conducts, together with choristers and inferior officers. The ten Conducts are now merged into one; and

with this exception the constitution of the college remains the same as it was in the founder's time. About 1446, Eton College was founded for seventy Scholars who were to supply the vacant scholarships at King's as they occurred. This practice still continues; and every year an election is held at Eton at the end of July, when the candidates for the King's scholarships at Eton are elected, and the vacancies at King's College filled up from Eton. The electors are the Provost and two Fellows of King's, called Posers, on the part of Cambridge, and, on the part of Eton, the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Head Master of that foundation. Eton Scholars are superannuated at the election after passing their nineteenth year; if not then elected they lose the power of becoming members of King's College. The first three years at King's are called years of *probation*, at the end of which the Scholar, if approved, is admitted to a Fellowship. The elections in both cases are made by seniority, without any reference to the merits of the candidates, though there is the form of an examination at Eton at the time of election. The average number of admissions to King's is about nine in two years. In early times the Fellowships seem to have been comparatively of little value, as several members left the College whilst Scholars. The professions they

entered were various, as may be gathered from the *Alumni Etonenses*¹, which gives an account of the obscure as well as the illustrious members of the College; and is therefore chiefly valuable as presenting a kind of sketch of the pursuits and condition of the College-Fellows of that period. Some became courtiers; one was king's-jester; others became printers, singing-men, schoolmasters, (the masters at Eton being supplied entirely from King's); but of course law, physic, and divinity formed the principal pursuits. It appears that the discipline of the College was formerly more strict, or the morals more lax than at present; for the number of members expelled was very considerable. A great many also appear to have been admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford.

This College enjoys peculiar privileges and immunities, some of which are specified in a 'Composition'² between King's and the University; others, not mentioned in that or any other document, depend upon immemorial usage. The exemption from public examination for degrees is one of the privileges, which rests merely upon custom. In fact, the privileges guaranteed in the composition are chiefly judicial and not scholastic, and relate to the punishment of offences, probate of wills, &c., which within the precincts of the College are under the jurisdiction of the Provost. The College bounds are defined in the composition, but no scholastic privilege is therein insisted on, though by custom the King's-men are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Proctor within their own bounds, a privilege enjoyed by no other College.

That it would be upon the whole beneficial for this College to resign their prescriptive privileges and be placed upon the same footing as the rest of the University, can scarcely be doubted. For at present the University Scholarships and prizes are the only public honors open to them; so that the merits of those men who attempt to distinguish themselves, if they are unable to attain these honors, remain unknown; whereas if the Triposes were open to them, they would gain their proper rank in the University. In addition to this a greater number than at

¹ By Thomas Harwood, printed in 1797, but not published.

² The original copies are in the office of the Registry and among the muniments of the College. A transcript may be seen in *Cole's MSS.* xlv. 268—270: and the *Confirmatio Compositionis* is printed in the *Statuta Academiae*, 4to. 1785.

present would probably be induced to contend for University honors; for although the circumstance of their acquiring fellowships without the slightest necessary display of talents or exercise of industry is somewhat an impediment, yet the improbability of any particular individual attaining the high honor of University Scholar is likely to deter some from exerting themselves, who would be induced to do so where they could calculate upon some return for their endeavours. It is not to be denied however that King's College has produced a very fair proportion of illustrious characters; a great many of which are mentioned by Dyer: he has however omitted several worthy of notice³.

Among them are :

Robert Noake, 1500; first Dean of Christchurch, Oxford.

John Long, 1550; Primate of Ireland.

John Cowell, 1600; Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Master of Trinity Hall.

Anthony Wotton who died 1626; author of a Latin Treatise, 'de reconciliatione peccatoris,' and some controversial tracts on Justification.

Thomas Goad, twice Representative in Convocation for the Clergy of Cambridge; and employed on the Synod of Dort.

Ralph Winterton, Regius Professor of Medicine in 1636, when it is to be remarked, all the Regius Professors were of this College.

Robert Neville, 1680; author of "The Poor Scholar," a comedy.

Antony Ascham, tutor to James, Duke of York, and author of a "Discourse wherein is examined what is particularly lawful during the confusions and revolutions of Government."

Richard Mulcaster, a famous Greek Scholar and Master of St. Paul's School. He must not be confounded with a person of the same name who was put to the torture concerning his religion, about the time of the election of the former to St. Paul's School.

Of Benjamin Whichcote—the Commonwealth Provost, elected from

³ A larger list is given in Malden's Account of King's College, pp. 63—9; and Thomas Hatcher made "a catalogue of all the Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars of the College," as far as 1562. This, continued to 1656, is in MS. 173. Cains College. There is also a copy reaching to 1641, in Emmanuel College; and another in possession of the Rev. H. Drury, of Harrow.

Emanuel—it may be remarked that he, with two other instances, that of George Day, who was elected Provost of King's from the Mastership of St. John's, without having been a Fellow, and Sir John Cheke, also from St. John's, are the only instances of a Provost not being elected from members of the College, though there are several instances of Fellows "extraordinarie electi."

W. Hayward, who lived some time at Trumpington; author of *Judah Restored*, M.A. 1771.

Dr. Battie, 1737: editor of *Isocrates*, and Founder of the Battie Scholarships.
Stephen Poyntz, M.A. 1711. Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

Sir George Baker, M.D., 1756. Physician to the Queen, and President of the College of Physicians.

Sir William Draper, an adversary of Junius, M.A. 1749.

Sir Vickary Gibbs, M.A. 1775.

Sir James Mansfield, M.A. 1758.

Christopher Anstey, who wrote the *New Bath Guide* at his residence in Trumpington: and published it at Cambridge, B.A. 1746.

John Anstey, son of the preceding; author of the *Pleader's Guide*, M.A. 1784.

William Cole, the Antiquarian, B.A. 1736.

William Coxe, author of *Travels in Poland*, &c.

C. Colton, author of *Lacon*.



Chapel. The earliest form in which the College appeared was the

or grandeur of structure this College has the highest praise. Of the buildings belonging to the College, a full history and description would occupy very large space. This work however has been already well performed; it will be sufficient to refer the reader to Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, and Malden's⁴ *Account of King's College*

⁴ Printed in 1769. It was drawn up by one of the Fellows, probably W. Cole, for the benefit of the person then chapel-clerk, whose name it bears, and contains his portrait.

Old Court, now almost entirely removed. This had been built for the first foundation, and then the Chapel was on the South side of the court. The gateway was never finished, but as a fragment it is much to be admired: and admired it is to such a degree, that its preservation may be confidently expected. When the founder had enlarged his design, a court was to have been built, of which the present Chapel should form the North side. But in spite of the most solemn injunctions laid upon his executors by Henry VI., this magnificent design was never accomplished. The building on the West side of the existing Court was erected about 1727: the Screen, facing Trumpington Street, the Hall, the Provost's Lodge, and other buildings were commenced about 18 years ago⁵, and the year after their completion, the ground upon which the Old Court stood, was purchased by the University, at the costly price of above £7000., for enlarging the site of the Public Library.

The Fellows' Building, as it has been long called in contradistinction to the Old Court as occupied by the Scholars, is the monument of a design once entertained for completing the Court, which would have been on several accounts preferable to the present work. The Architect then engaged, Gibbs, has placed beside a drawing of the elevation the following description⁶:

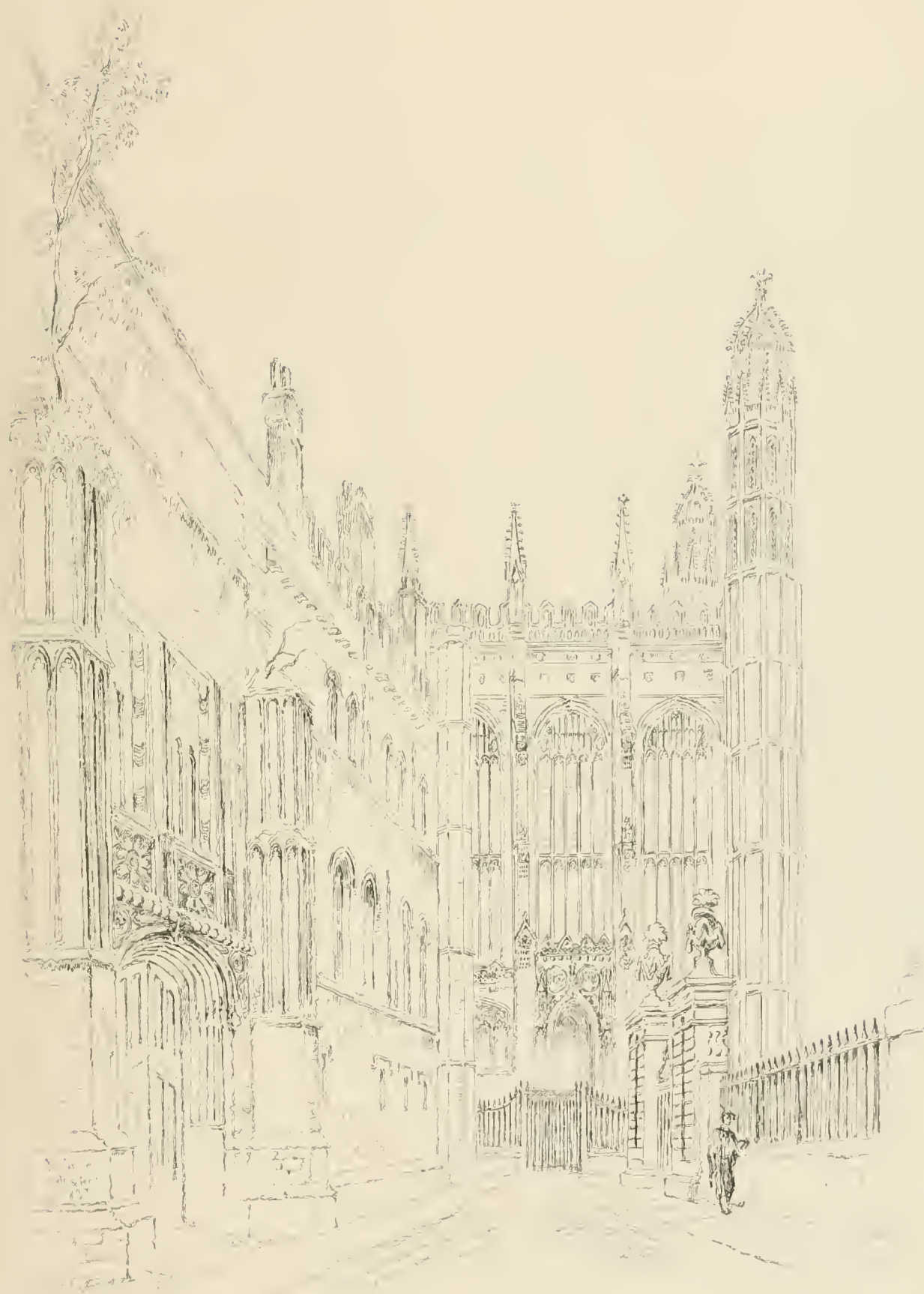
"King's College at Cambridge is now building by order of the Reverend Dr. Snape, Provost of that College, and of the Fellows thereof. The Provost, then Vice-Chancellor, laid the first stone of this fabrick. It is built of Portland stone, and is detach'd from the Chapell as being a different kind of Building, and also to prevent damage by any accident of Fire. The Court could not be larger than is expressed in the plan, because I found, upon measuring the ground, that the south-east corner of the intended east side of the Building came upon Trumpington Street. This College, as designed, will consist of four sides, viz. The Chapell, a beautiful Building of the Gothic Taste, but the finest I ever saw; opposite to which is propos'd the Hall with a Portico. On one side of the Hall is to be the Provost's Lodge, with proper apartments; on the other side are the Buttry, Kitchen, and Cellars, with rooms over them for Servitors. In the West side fronting the River, now built, are 24 Apartments, each consisting of three rooms and a vaulted Cellar. The East side is to contain the like number of Apartments."

⁵ The date of completion of the new building is amusingly recorded: over the kitchen fire-place is a stone which tells that "the first dinner was cooked there on Feb. 28th, 1828."

⁶ Architectural Designs, fol. 1727.



Diagram of old house with a chimney
18 1/2 x 25



The inscription on the foundation stone⁷ commemorated that this stone had been intended for the same purpose in the time of Henry VI.; but owing to the interruptions, had lain unused in the adjacent court. There is a Resolution of the College, now dormant, to make a cloister to the screen, and Gothicise Gibbs' Building: but though this elevation is not perfect in its style and situation, it will not be improved by being assimilated to the other buildings.

The South and East sides were built under the directions of Mr. Wilkins. He had another plan for the East side which would have given a cloister instead of the present screen. There would have been meaning in that appendage as well as beauty. But, as is too frequently the case, the sinews of building were deficient. The wall which now bounds the Eastern side is a costly substitute without use or beauty, and like all pretenders, failing of the dignity of that which it aspires to resemble, becomes absurd or offensive. For the Porter's Lodge, which divides the screen in the middle, no model has yet been discovered. The principal portion in the South side of the Court is the Hall. The stiff adherence to uniformity in the distribution of the parts, of which principle the even number of lanterns and the position of the Oriel are evidences,—the cold bareness of the lower portion of the building, and the slender proportion of the buttress and flanking tower, strike the eye at the very first view. The interior, though fine, is not so imposing as to smother dissatisfaction or silence criticism: the lanterns admit no light, and the existence of the pair contradicts precedent as well as the custom in which they originated; for there was never such prodigality as to have two charcoal fires in one room. The Oriel, being situated midway in the length, ceases to be an ornament and convenience to the dais table. The model of this interior was Crosby Hall: but the authority of this single example does not reconcile the eye to the departure from customary distribution. As to the management of the windows, this Hall is at a great disadvantage in comparison with the Hall of Corpus Christi College. There was not sufficient light before, and now that stained

⁷ Laid on the Anniversary of the Dedication of the Chapel. An Anthem was composed for the occasion by Thos. Tudway, M.D. from Eccles. ch. 39: and a sermon preached by G. Doughty, one of the senior Fellows.

glass has been lately inserted throughout, the light though more rich will be still more dim. We will not stop to discuss the complex classification of the tables, or other minor features in the system of arrangement, but proceed at once to the Chapel, the glory of Cambridge, whose form is the distinctive feature in the distant view, and has familiarized itself to the observation of all, so as to associate⁸ itself with the humblest types.

The alteration in the Town that took place at the erection of this edifice is shown in a plan drawn out in Bowtell's MS.: it was so great as to require an Act of Parliament for overcoming objections and satisfying claims (Baker's Hist. of St. John's, p. 40), an expedient which, for the sake of certainty and facility, is advisable on all occasions of great change.

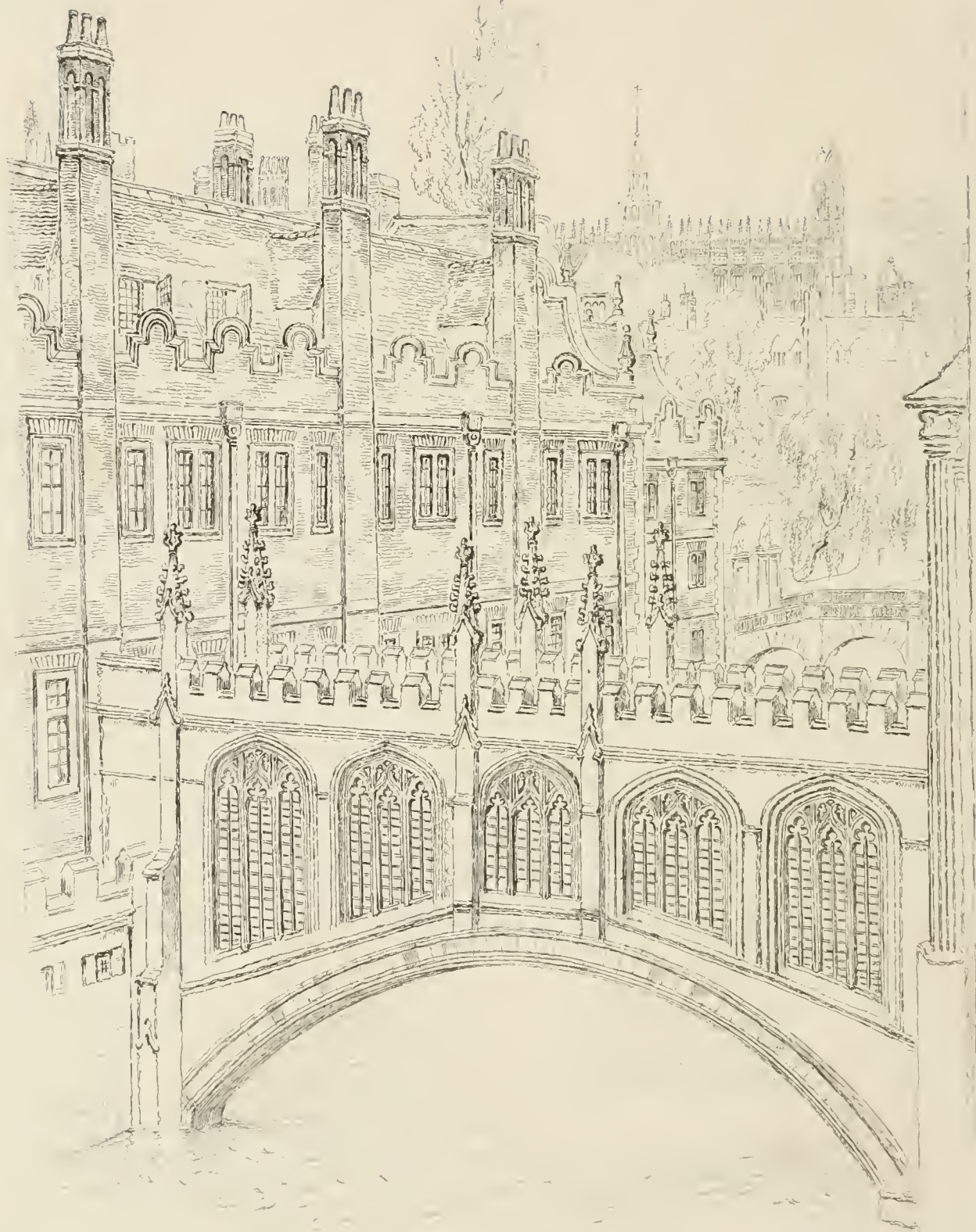
The Chapel is dedicated to 'our Lady and St. Nicholas;' the latter being added as the patron Saint of a church which had previously stood on the site, or because his day was the birth-day of the founder. In the first chantry on the South side are representations of these Saints and of the Founder in painted glass; and one rose at the South West corner bears on its center a figure of the Virgin. The progress of the building—and it was not completed at once like buildings in our time—is detailed in the sources above referred to. Britton cites the will of the Founder, portions of which would serve well as descriptions of the present edifice: and the other account will amply compensate the enquirer by the abundance of curious detail. The chief architect is related to have been Nicholas Close, Bishop of Litchfield. In Hatcher's list the name is Cloos; but Mr. Hope, in a note on p. 453 of his book on Architecture, speaks of "Kloos or Klaus the German's design for King's Chapel." A broken line of separation, bounding the white stone at the lowest part is pointed out as indicating the advance made in the work up to the Founder's decease. The space⁹ between the two roofs¹⁰ is not the least striking portion

⁸ At the beginning of the last century it used to be called "the cradle".

⁹ A good representation of this scene is given at the head of the University Almanac for 1833.

¹⁰ The construction of the stone roof is described in Bland upon Arches, p. 88. Lond. 1839.





of the structure. The rudeness of the scene contrasted with the rich decoration that has been just left below; the massiveness of the beams, and their sound condition and fresh aspect—astonish the beholder. The visitor proceeds up the North West Turret to the outside of the roof of lead in order to take a comprehensive view of the town and environs, which is however inferior to that obtained from the summit of the Castle Hill.

There are several monuments mentioned in Malden; the mural tablet in Hancomblen's Chantry was erected in 1775 to John Hungerford, a statesman lawyer and orientalist of note. Its circumstantial inscription shows what service monuments may contribute to history.

The dimensions of the Chapel on the outside are as follows:

	Feet.
Length from East to West - - - - -	316
Breadth from North to South - - - - -	84
Height from the ground to the top of the Battlements - -	90
Height to top of any of the Corner Towers - - - - -	146½

Inside Dimensions.

Length from East to West - - - - -	290½
Length of the Ante-Chapel - - - - -	123½
Breadth from North to South - - - - -	45½
Height - - - - -	78

The late Mr. Kerrieh amongst his numerous¹¹ observations upon ecclesiastical buildings left some measurements of this Chapel: his result was, that the exterior admeasurement was a double Abracadebra; and that the inside of the whole middle room contained "four vesicæ Piscium."

When the above dimensions are considered, and it is recollected that a Tower formed part of the original plan, one cannot but feel very strong curiosity to know what effect the style and dimensions intended for this striking feature would have realized. A drawing of that plan found in the British Museum is engraved in Lyson's Cambridgeshire: the height there assigned to the Tower is 200 feet. The division of the building into Chapel and Ante-Chapel is indicated on the outside by the difference of the buttresses; those of the Ante-Chapel having the rose and portecullis attached

¹¹ Additional MSS. 668. Brit. Museum.

in front, and the griffin placed on the second stage. The other buttresses however show some indication of having borne these ornaments. The portcullis was the device of the Tudors, and put up in honor of Henry VII. The fleur-de-lis was borne by Henry VI. as King of France; it was assumed by Edward III: in a list of kings of the early part of the 15th century we find him mentioned as "enheritor of ffrance wtowten more Bar in hys armys: quarteles flowr de lyse." The "dragon, or, and greyhounde, argent, collered or armed," were the supporters of the Royal Arms in Henry VII's. reign. Henry VIII. took the "lion, or, crowned, double queued, and the dragon on the hinter part, or:" his "devise" being "a flower de luc, or; the portcollis crowned, or; the redd rose crowned, or:" the shields, it will be observed, are bored to receive the bearing-staff.

The Screen was built at the time Anne Boleyn was Queen, A. D. 1534; and accordingly her arms may be found impaled with those of the King, and labels below in scrollwork bearing the mottoes "*Dieu et mon droit*" and "*Henricus VIII. Sola salus servire Deo.*" At the intersections of the panelling are medallions enclosing heads of the King and Queen, and perhaps of the patron Saint and the Virgin: it is not very easy to determine to which each belongs, but the full front face in the portrait, which was Henry's fancy, suggests the appropriation of one to him, though the resemblance to Holbein's portrait is not striking. The panels contain the initials of '*Henricus Rex*' and '*Henricus et Anna*,' "with true love-knots and flourishes" conjoined and surmounted by a crown. These emblems are repeated in the choir, under the canopy and beneath the seats. In one panel, on the South side of the screen, is a remarkable piece of carving; the subject of which is the expulsion of the angels from Heaven:

headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of Heaven: eternal wrath
Burnt after them to the bottomless pit.

Among the disobedient angels on the left hand, one head with a monk's tonsure is observed: this may be one of the hits commonly made at the ecclesiastics in the sculptured work of that age; the dragon with open mouth is the representation of Hell, most frequently used in the Missal illuminations, borrowed perhaps from the text of Rev. xiii. The good angels are represented by cherubs. It is worth noticing, that this

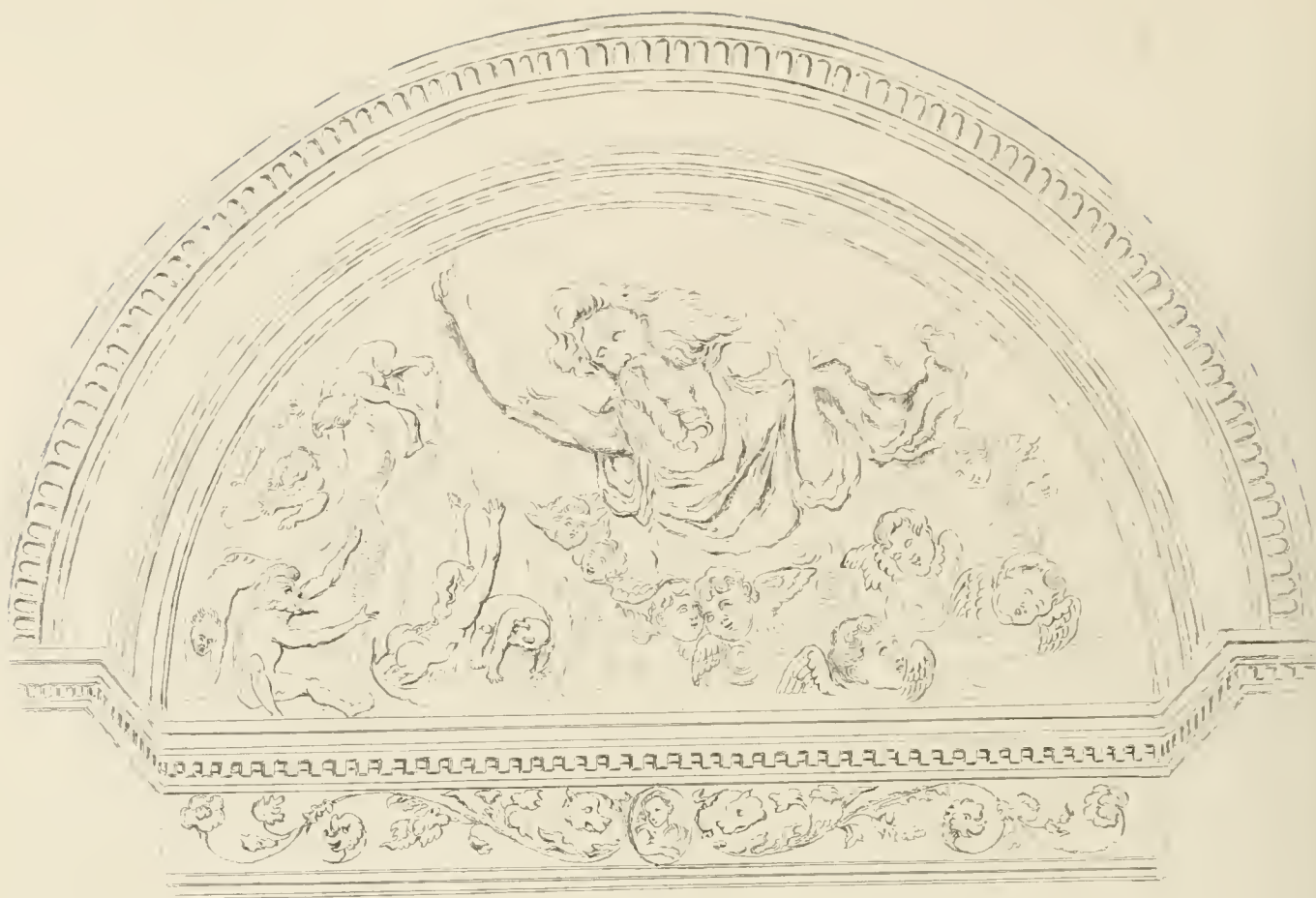


BRASS LAMP.





THE END OF THE WORLD



piece of carving must have been copied from St. James' Gateway at Bury St. Edmund's.

Respecting the woodwork in the Choir a critic thus writes:—

“These Stalls and the tabernacle work are of peculiar value, not from any intrinsic merit they possess, but as a proof of the decline of taste in Architecture during the Reign of Hen. VIII: they are very incongruous and have no agreement whatever with the building itself. The panelling to the last of the Stalls is still more discordant with the Style of the Chapel and more plainly shews the gradations by which our Ecclesiastical Architecture merged and was finally lost in the worst style of Roman Architecture from which, 800 years before, it had arisen¹².”

However, in this decoration is a piece of sculpture in wood that demands particular attention: it represents St. George and the Dragon; but at length the horse's leg and the uplifted lance are gone. It is a circular medallion of 2ft. 1in. diameter in a square panel.

In the middle of the choir used to stand a brazen lettern¹³, at which the Lessons of the day were read: the figure on the top represents the Founder. This is now preserved in the Library. Master's mentions one such desk existing in the old Chapel of Corpus Christi College.

An alteration made in recent times at the East end produced an improvement of very great value. A vestry had occupied the East end and materially obstructed the view of the splendid window. In 1784 this obstruction was removed: and an altar was then for the first time made. The “*nitidum ex quadrato lapide pavementum*” similar to the floor of the Chapel, but higher by several steps, was laid at the expence of Francis Baron Godolphin, son of Henry Godolphin, Provost of Eton: and the Altar-piece¹⁴ by Daniel Volterra was given by Lord Carlisle.

¹² Rev. J. Boissier.

¹³ This reminds us of the desk frequently found in Parish Churches bearing the Bible. The custom is of ancient date: for traces of it are found in Eusebius. Constantine is said to have been in the habit of resorting to the Bible in the Church. The following lines written by Paulinus on the walls of the Secretarium of the Church at Nola would have suited every Church at the Reformation and a few still;—

Si quem sancta tenet meditandi in lege voluntas,

Hic poterit residens sacris intendere libris.

Bingham's *Eccles. Antiq.* viii. 6.

¹⁴ “4 studies designed for an altar-piece for King's College Chapel—to have been presented by the R^t Hon. Tho^s. Orde (Lord Bolton): but he was anticipated by Lord Carlisle,

This improvement may be said to have completed the interior; and at the same time the floor of the Ante-Chapel, which had been of Dutch-tile interspersed with monumental slabs, was newly laid with large square pavement brick; which adds much to the appearance of expanse.

Of the painted windows, which contribute so remarkably to the interior effect, Malden has a detailed account. The window at the East extremity of the South side never was finished; because there the East side of the court would have joined on according to the Founder's design. But instead of that an old house was thrown up against it, which till the erection of the new buildings served as the Master's Lodge. In the present state of the building the completion of this window is most desirable, for the effect of the interior. It is no great wonder if Holbein really did, as report says, give the designs. One is strongly reminded by several of the figures of the force of Albert Durer, and of Retsch's striking outlines. And not unfrequently there is displayed truth of perspective combined with the accumulation of detail that was requisite to secure a rich effect. The colours are wonderfully gorgeous; the transmission of the lights in different periods of the day and in different states of the atmosphere produces a variety of effect, that brings out of this grand scene a new call on admiration at each successive visit oft repeated by the delighted resident. Some of these effects are worth recording, though it may be that fancy is guilty of some invention. When the sun is verging to the West the pavement is most beautifully chequered with various hues: occasionally the atmosphere near the glass appears tinged with blue; and it is said that at some particular hour the roses against the pillars are seen alternately red and white: which is just possible if a certain arrangement of the glass had been made. Again, it is asserted that at times, in the morning, the figure of Christ on the Cross in the East window is so strongly illuminated as to throw the rest of the group into shade. So saith the attendant guide. The reality of the scene far exceeds the promise of the original indenture—

who gave the present altar-piece. The picture was considerably advanced, and it is to be regretted that L. Carlisle's *ill-timed* donation, should have prevented its completion."—*Catalogue of Romney's Scetches*, Fitzwilliam Museum.

"That they (the glasyers) would wele, surely, clenely, workmanly, substantially, curiously, and suffieyently glase and sett up (or cawse to be glased or sett up) windowes with good, clene, sure and perfyte glasse and oryent colors and imagery of the story of the old lawe and of the newe lawe after the forme, maner, goodness, curyosity and clenelyness in every point of the glasse windowes of the Kyng's newe Chapell at Westminster¹⁵."

They covenanted specially about the time of executing, about the manner, and the rate: the cost of the glasse, the workmanship and setting up was to be "16 pence sterlinge the foot; and 2*d.* extra for bynding, with double bands of leade for defence of great wyndes and other outrageous wethers." When art and manufacture were in the same hands, it is no wonder that the productions of the artist were valued by their extent: Sir James Thornhill was remunerated by the foot for painting the interior of the Dome of St. Paul's; no wonder Symon Symonds and his companions 'in glasyng' were paid in like manner.

It is not long since a series of coloured engravings of these windows was projected by an ingenious and laborious artist, living in Cambridge, of the name of Baldrey. The East window was drawn and coloured with great care, and the engraving published: the drawing of the North East window, now in possession of the Provost, also was done, but the artist did not outlive the completion of it. The engraving we have mentioned fell far short even of the drawing, and was very far from possessing the brilliancy and rich tone of the original.

It is not easy to determine the circumstances under which a scene like this shows to greatest advantage; at different times the impression is various, but always strong. He who has stood in the Ante-Chapel on a bright autumn Sunday afternoon will recollect with deep delight the language of Wordsworth's sonnet. Under any circumstances the spectator must be strongly affected. There is but one opinion of natives and foreigners upon the character of this object, and that agrees with the recorded opinion of Queen Elizabeth who "marvellously revising at the beauty of the Chapel, greatly praised it above all others within her Realme¹⁶."

ακον.

¹⁵ See Malden, p. 81.

¹⁶ Peck, Desid. Curios. vii. 33.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE principal public buildings of the University stand in immediate contiguity to one another. A full account of them should comprise a description of their aspect, structure, and the condition of the establishment to which each appertains. The buildings which contain the Library and Schools¹ form a hollow square: they are of two stories and were erected at various dates. The changes that have taken place in the structure and the condition of the Library at different times are necessarily so closely connected that they may be traced together.

Previous to 1589, the Public Library of the University contained 177 volumes in "wretched condition²." These and the meditative employment they supplied gave way to more practical study in 1546, when the room they occupied was by a *Grace* converted to the purpose of a Divinity School: but in 1586 by the same authority it recovered its former character and appropriation. In 1649, the Library was increased by taking into it the Greek Schools.

The present front was for a long time spoken of as the *new* building: but now another rising building has succeeded to that title. On the 29th of April, 1755, the Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor, laid the first stone³. The site of the building, as well as the ground before it, had been occupied by tenements belonging to King's College, and were sold by them to the University under an Act passed for empowering the University to improve their Library. Besides these there were two public Inns, where the Senate House now stands, with garden ground extending up to the South wall of Caius College: School Lane in front of these

¹ The History of the Schools is well enough given by Dyer, i. 257.

² Grace-Book by Matth. Stokys: where a catalogue is given.

³ MS. 579, p. 250. Caius Coll.

led to the Schools. These two buildings were purchased for the University by Dr. Gooch, when Vice-Chancellor. One of the most considerable Benefactors to the New Library was Sir Fulke Greville, who left a donation of £200. toward the construction, and an annuity of £100. for its support, provided the building were commenced and finished within certain limits of time; the object of this provision⁴ being "to avoide defrauding the giver's will." Both the manner of bequest and the condition attached were prudently devised. What became of this legacy is not stated. It appears there was then too a deficiency of means: and other difficulties arose, as always happens amidst conflicting interests, which it is easier fairly to consult than to persuade their supporters that they are fairly considered, and in consequence the plan was debated before carried into execution during almost 30 years. The principal opposition to the proposal of building came from Caius College; the Master of which, Dr. Gooch, appears foremost in sustaining the conflict: the reasons and feelings of the College will be seen in some following extracts from the correspondence⁵.

It may be stated first that the plan⁶ was to make a building in form of a half H; of which the present Library front was to be the center, the Northern wing the Senate House, and the Southern to contain the Consistory and Registrar's Office. It was to be "of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, having all its members enriched, the ceiling and inside walls—beautified by Signori Arbari and Bagatti." The whole was to have stood on one basement and would have produced by itself a very handsome appearance. It was a point of discussion whether the wings should not be separate buildings: the opposite opinion was called the *attachment* scheme. It had been intended in the time of Dr. Gooch's Vice-Chancellorship to build a Senate House on the site of the Inns already mentioned, and to fit the old Senate House for receiving the Royal Library given by George I. But the ideas of the University grew, and Gibbs' extensive design was entertained.

⁴ MS. 73, p. 267. Caius Coll.

⁵ Caius Coll. Library.

⁶ Gibbs' Designs, 1727, plate 36.

Against this plan Dr. Gooch thus declares :

"I am on many Accounts against your last Resolution of proceeding. I think You will do great Injustice to your Royal Benefactor, whose Donation has hitherto been without its Use and Ornament, and in this way is like to be so for many Years to come."

And then he calls it

"A scheme that will so effectually shut out all view of that noble fabrick King's Chappell, that I wonder how the University or that College can bear it; and a scheme so injurious to Caius College, that I am fully resolved not to bear it."

Dr. Gooch was a chief of the *anti-attachment* party. In another letter he states in answer to the argument, of the architect's authority, that "Mr. Gibbs was quite of another mind till he found the heat raised by some men amongst us about it." But the Master of Caius College did not confine his hostilities to argument; as his opponents went on with active preparations, he grew stouter in his resolution and made open demonstration of legal opposition. The question was thus brought into the Rolls Court, and heard before Sir J. Jekyll. The suit⁷ commenced in 1727 and went on to 1730. The objections urged by the Master of Caius were that the College would lose their right of way to the Schools; the salubrity of the College would be injured by the erection of a lofty building close upon their South side, which their Founder had expressly ordered in his statutes should be kept open for the benefit of the general health; that the agreeableness and convenience of the College would be prejudiced; and lastly, that there was no prospect of finishing the building. These were points in his deposition: His letters enlarge upon them:—

"A back yard of King's is indeed very near Us, and so tanacious are the Provost and Fellows of it, that when the pres^t. V^c. Ch^r. propos'd that they should part with some Yards square (of no great value) in Order to a more comodious Opening both to y^e publick Building and Caius College, and thereby stop all farther Contention, 'twas absolutely refus'd, because they said they were sure of Victory. The Building is for a Royal Library, to which his Majesty and Royal Father have very bountifully contributed; and therefore it has been offer'd by the complainants to submit the whole design to his Majesty, and refus'd by the defendants."

and at the proposal to give the present Lane, no discontent was expressed, but the fear of its not being realised :

⁷ A sketch of it is in MS. 602, Caius Coll. in the hand of Dr. Gooch.

The College Gesta shew that the opposition of the Master was unanimously supported:—and shew also the fairness and temper of the body. There is this entry at the date April 5, 1728:

“There being a Controversy between the Syndics of the University and our College, occasion'd by their intending to erect a Publick Building which will shut up the south side of Caius court, and the following reference having been proposed by a certain Noble Lord, viz:—

That all matters of dispute between the Syndics of the University and the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College with respect to the Publick Buildings, should be decided by the first twenty who should from the date of such agreement subscribe £100. each, of which number the said Noble Lord proposed to be the first, and promised to use his endeavour to procure the whole number:—

The Master was impowered to propose such reference to the Syndics, and consent to it in the name of the College.

It is to be presumed from the existing arrangement, that the opposition of Caius College was not judged vexatious: for they have right of way to the Schools; the Caius Court still commands an open view to the South; and in this point the health of the College, its agreeableness and convenience are preserved and enjoyed. Probably too the money did fail; and enthusiastic hope was forced to succumb. After these results were atchieved, a sober state of opinion adapted to practice was brought about, and thus the work was commenced in 1755. The Senate House⁸, the “building answerable to the theatre” of old days, was begun in 1768. A plan was given by Sir J. Burrough, Master of Caius College;—he did not, however, live to see it executed, but bequeathed a sum of money for that object. It was voted in 1766, “to accept Mr. Essex’s plan and estimate for finishing the West end;” who had been employed at first to do the wainscot work. Since the front of King’s College has been opened, no one can lament that the ‘attaching plan’ was not carried into execution; by which the fine view of this area would have been lost to the distance and approach.

Another great change at the same point is now taking place. Like

⁸ The expenditure in building the Senate-House and King’s Library is detailed in MS. 620, Caius Coll. Hence it appears that the plan was given by Sir J. Burrough; but altered by Gibbs.

the transaction in the last century, it has caused much difference of opinion and discussion; and till 1836, all efforts were exhausted in plans and devices, such as are easily made to captivate by their splendour, but through disregard of practical considerations bring disappointment and meet with defeat. Such was the plan of Mr. Banks, a drawing of which exists as its monument in the library of almost every College. An abortive effort was made to obtain a new Library in 1828; which proceeded as far as obtaining plans from Architects select: but there were two sides in this case so evenly balanced—the one side, with a Syndicate under its influence, opposing the report of a Syndicate obtained by the other, and the contest being carried on strenuously in pamphleteering,—that the Senate became perplexed, the Architects offended, the leaders of both parties distressed, and so the design was abandoned.

In 1836, however, the design revived in spirited hands: a subscription handsomely set on foot was energetically carried forward in public, and if the amount did not answer expectation,—and it certainly is still much below the necessity of the case,—the spirit and liberality that appears on the list of subscribers, written in figures, is highly satisfactory, as a testimony of attachment to the University and of real love for learning. The result of this subscription is now visible in a building erected by Mr. Cockerell. Unanimity of admiration is not to be looked for in any case; and perhaps a generation are too intimately acquainted with the circumstances attending the origin of buildings raised in their own time and have their feeling touched too deeply to allow of their being impartial judges. But of the present effort it may be fairly said that the execution shews great skill and contrivance and that the work is on a grand scale; the exterior will for this reason alone possess grandeur of effect, while the interior will offer a corresponding effect from the proportions, and derive much beauty from the quality of its decorations. The increase of accommodation will be of immense service to the University. Besides the large addition of book-room, it is to be hoped that accommodation will be given for reading, and this advantage be extended to the students. But the University will still have to lament an unfinished design: the broken surface of brick will stand provoking the liberality of lovers of learning and architecture, or the zeal of another

generation of students, to arise and finish the undertaking which the present has not been strong enough to accomplish.

We have already seen what a poor beginning the Library had. Soon after the date there mentioned, Thomas Scott, Archbishop of York⁹, "sent in his life certain Greeke bokes, and after his death his Executors sent more." J. Pilkington, Master of St. John's College, 1574, gave 20 books. The good example set in a high quarter was followed by others, amongst whom are reckoned Archbishop Parker, Archbishop Sancroft, Dr. Houldsworth, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Rustat, and thus the Library gained importance: at last it became the object of regal and national favour, to which it owes in common with certain other libraries the privilege¹⁰ of possessing a copy of every book that is printed in England under the protection of the Copy-right law. Through this privilege, and by funds bequeathed for its support, and with good administration,—a condition indispensable to the efficiency of all advantages,—the collection has reached to the number of 130,000 printed books, and 2703 MSS., of which there is a good Catalogue by Nasmyth in 2 Vols. MS. with indexes; besides the Buchanan Collection of Oriental MSS. amounting to 46; and it is growing rapidly.

The growth of the Collection may be traced through the regulations established at different times for the management of it. In 1581 the Salary of the Librarian was increased by a tax on degrees. Since the University "*per se sola a natura potius ut persolvere velit quam a fortuna ut possit parata sit*", it was decreed that every one, taking the degree of B.A., should pay four pence;—B.C.L. eight pence;—B.D. twelve pence; and D.D. sixteen pence: and a Syndicate was appointed to make rules, "*super custodiam Bibliothecæ.*" This was the first step in the rise of this great establishment. In 1667, after the collection had received important accessions, a Grace was passed for properly arranging and cataloguing the volumes: and the hours of access to the Library were then from 8 to 11 before noon and from 1 till 5 or dusk in the winter.

⁹ MS. 106, C. C. C. p. 106.

¹⁰ A full account of this privilege is given by Professor Christian in a pamphlet published in 1807.

The first code¹¹ of rules was promulgated in 1582: and not a little singular would it appear beside a corresponding list of the rules now in force. They are applicable only to the use of a small collection and to the control of a small body of readers: in fact they are much the same as the rules now made for modern reading rooms. There is this limitation of use as to time, "that none tarry at one booke above one hour: that no booke be lent out of the Librarie but by special grace of the University." Such rules would be much too close for present use: but it is questionable if the present usage is not gone considerably beyond a safe and useful liberality.

The following rule would be rather difficult of execution in the present state of the establishment:

"If any chaine, claspe, bosse or such like decay happen to be, the said keeper to signifie the same, &c.¹², and that before the said keeper goe out of the Librarie, he shall view all the Bookes, and if any be left open or out of their due place, he shall safely close them up, and set them in their places."

Rules little less strict were prescribed at a later date; we find these following in the hand of Dr. Eachard:

Our University Library having lately been notoriously and incredibly abused; At a meeting of y^e Vicech^r and Heads it was then agreed (besides taking y^e oath) y^t these following orders be observed by all those who have occasion to borrow any Bookes out of y^e Publick Library.

1. That no Booke be taken out of y^e Library without leave being first given by y^e Vicech^r or his Deputy; and y^e time entered when 'tis borrowed in a Booke provided for that Purpose.

2. That no Booke be taken out, but such as cannot be easily borrowed of some Friend or out of their owne Coll. Library.

3. That not above one Booke be borrowed at a time by y^e same Person: If more, to make up of some Friend to take it out in his owne name.

4. Not to borrow any Booke for above y^e space of a Month: if for a longer Time, leave to be renewed of y^e Vicech^r for another Month.

¹¹ MS. 579, Caius Coll. p. 53.

¹² The mention of these appendages bring to mind the sight occasionally found in the Parish Church, the Ancient Bible or old Fox chained upon the carved wooden Desk. Such was no doubt here in part the arrangement. It was so in College Libraries:—in Bateman's Statutes for Caius is this regulation, "*Libros utriusque juris in dicta Librariæ camera cum catenis ferreis conligatos ad sociorum communem usum continue remanere.*" It may be seen now in the deserted place of the King's College Collection.

5. Within wch time, if y^e Borrower forgetts or neglects to send or bring home y^e Booke; He is not to take it amis if y^e under Library Keeper calls for it, and expects somewhat for his paines.

Oct. 30, 1696.

The principles involved in these directions might now be acted upon to advantage, though not in the way specified.

In 1678, a Syndicate was appointed to put in order the Public Library, and print the Catalogue. Efforts were renewed for the latter object in 1776 and 1818, but the Senate refused the means. There is only a MS. alphabetical Catalogue, in twenty large volumes: the result of much pains on the part of the present Library-keeper, J. Bowtell.

In 1684, amongst other orders, the Oath concerning the Public Library was introduced.

1721. The Salary of the principal Library-keeper was raised to £50. per annum: it had been made £35. in 1668.

1748. A new code of rules was adopted for three years, and then made perpetual. These put the system of management on much the same footing as that on which it now stands. In 1817 it was proposed to pass a Grace forbidding books to be taken out of Cambridge, without express permission from the Vice-Chancellor. But this restriction, wholesome as regards the preservation of the volumes, was abandoned at the time of passing the Library-tax, by which the non-resident members of the University, at a paltry expence to themselves and a small benefit to the Institution, enjoy a very profitable privilege. The poll tax, but one and sixpence each quarter, from which however sizars are exempt, was laid on in 1826. The proceeds of this tax, together with the income from three Benefactions, form the revenue of the Public Library, from which all its expences of superintendence, repairs, binding, and purchase are to be defrayed. The supply of books is derived from a provision of the Copy-right law, from the above funds and from donations. The record book of the Library-Syndicate exhibits an interesting list of fruits from the latter source. The former should have been a most valuable right: but its effect has been seriously impaired by fault on one side and the other. The annals of this century up to 1835 commemo-

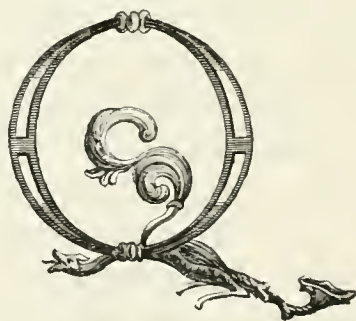
rate many vexatious difficulties in the acquisition of copies due to the University; the right found able vindicators in Mr. Basil Montagu¹³ and Professor Christian¹⁴. Now however that a fresh Act has been passed, affirming the privilege, we may hope that the Library will acquire a complete collection of the annual produce of the English Press.

In 1829, the Library was made more open, by grant to Bachelors of Arts of the privilege of taking out books, under certain restrictions: and there remains now but to give facility of access to Undergraduates; a concession which promises so well that it is to be hoped the completion of the new building will be the date of its bestowal.

In 1828, the two places of principal and other Librarian were consolidated, and the Library is now managed by one supreme officer and two assistants; no very strong force, it will be owned, for keeping so large a hold. But paucity of hands is balanced by diligence, zeal and judgement: by all which combined the extensive business of this liberal establishment, great and rapidly growing, is carried on with success and security.

¹³ In a Pamphlet, Lond. 1805.

¹⁴ Lond. 1807, 1814, 1818.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE position of 'Great St. Mary's' and the rank it holds among the buildings of the place, together with its character as the University Church, are amply sufficient to draw attention and excite enquiry.

The present edifice has succeeded to more than one bearing the same name and occupying the same ground¹. This church was begun A.D. 1478²; and finished A.D. 1519. The first stone of the West Tower was laid in 1491; but the Tower itself remained a long time unfinished. Up to that date the whole cost had amounted to £795., a sum contributed by Members of the University exclusively. When Caius wrote in 1573, the work was incomplete in consequence of the low state of the University finances: the want of some generous benefactor to supply the defect is feelingly deplored by the Historian. In 1576, however, as if roused by this appeal, a subscription was commenced, by which a sum of £107. 10s. was raised. Still some years elapsed before the whole work was accomplished³. Had the fabric eventually come forth from the hand of the architect vast and regular and stately, like the Temple that crowned the brow of Moriah, there had been some excuse for the delay. The Temple of Solomon was raised in thirteen years: the Temple of Herod in forty and six. St. Paul's rose from its ashes in thirty-five years: the Chapel of King's College in ninety years: the Temple dedicated by the University to St. Mary, at Cambridge, taxed the liberality of three generations, and cost the scattered labours of one hundred and thirty years! This spiritless halting progress seems astonishing to us who with improved methods of working and enlarged resources have generally adopted the maxim not to begin till we are able to finish. An incident has come down with the account of the final accomplishment of the

¹ One fell in a great fire in the year 1294.

² Blomfield's *Collectanea Cantabrig.* with MS. additions, in the Library of Caius College.

³ Fuller's *History of the University*.

work, which is one of many instances of the drawback on human satisfactions:—with the last stroke of the trowel the principal builder lost his life by an accident: his story is told in the monumental⁴ inscription at the East end of the chancel:—

A speakinge Stone
Reason may chavnce to blame;
But did it knowe
Those Ashes here doe lie,
Which brought the Stones
That hid the Steeple's shame;
It would affirme
There were no Reason why,
Stones should not speake
Before theyr Builder die.
For here JOHN WARREN⁵
Sleeps among the dead;
Who with the Church
his own Life finished.
Anno Domini 1608, Dec. 17.

Many benefactions beside gifts of money are written in the annals of this Church. One gave a picture—another cushions—another the clock:—and thus the building was furnished as well as formed.

In 1520⁶, 'a gorgeous roodloft,' *Theatrum imaginis Crucifixi*, with a profusion of gilding was erected, but removed soon after through Archbishop Parker's influence. The West gate in the tower was erected in the time of Q. Elis. The painting over the door is almost entirely obliterated: a fate which long ago befel a similar one in the same position at Cottenham. At that time there seems to have been a design of building a spire to the tower, as the following conditions stated in a MS.⁷ in the British Museum shew.

The square Tower of St. Maries to be builded 24 foote higher: the Spire or Broche wilbe 80 foote hie at the leaste—good stone (free stone or asheler) at Thorney Abbey—belonging to S^r Will. Russell, Knight—water serveth very well to bring it hither from thence

⁴ The inscriptions are given in Blomfield's Collect. Cantabrig.

⁵ He was a vintner: and was probably churchwarden in that year.

⁶ Strype's Life of Abp. Parker.

⁷ Cotton. MSS. Faust. c. iii.



St. John's College, Cambridge
1864

—in winter time whiles the waters be hie;—newe stone—from a place called King's Cliffe—belonging to Sir Walter Mildmaye—by water from Gooneworthe ferrie 5 miles from the quarie—the parishioners to make a flore for the bells—to new cast the sermon bell—to have a chime to go on those five bells everie fourth hower—and to have the greate bell Ronge to the Sermon.

The vestry was appropriated to the use of the University in 1663, according to a treaty with the Churchwardens, upon the consideration of their receiving £50. It was probably then rebuilt. In 1697, the Organ was set up, and a Collection of Psalms made to be sung before the Sermon. A subscription was entered into for this purpose among the Colleges: but the mass of the expence ultimately fell upon the University: for a difference arose about the choice of an Organist; whereupon all but two or three of the Colleges withdrew their subscriptions: a fact which does not speak well for the judgment or good faith of our predecessors:—*Exemplum vitiis vitabile*.

After all this long exertion on the part of the University, in the erecting and decorating the Church, the right to reap the benefit of it they had to maintain against the Parish at law. In 1738, application was made to the Bishop's Court by the University, and then the opposition was dropped. The exclusive right to the *pit*—as it has been styled in opposition to the galleries—was then established, and a new pulpit was erected.

In 1766, the stone-work of the windows was repaired: the burden being shared by the University and the Parish, in the ratio of two to one by the former; and in 1768, two shops standing at the west end of the Church, were removed. It were much to be desired that the east end could be in the same manner set free and open to view; and thus the Church would be a central object worthy of so fine an expanse. The last æra in the architectural history of the fabric is that of about ten years since, when it was in contemplation to remove certain excrescences and appendages superadded by the corrupt taste of the time in which the Church was finished. But this design of purifying and correcting, by which the balls were to have been displaced from the turrets and the doorway in the tower remodelled, was abandoned in the excitement and dazzle of more extended plans of improvement.

Through these advances St. Mary's Church has arrived at its present form. It is regular in appearance, with a vestry on the South side of the chancel, and two chapels on the North side. Its measurement is as follows. The Tower, containing a very fine peal of twelve bells, is 131 feet in height. On the largest of these the curfew tolls its knell at nine o'clock, for a quarter of an hour, and closes in under-tone with the number of the day of the month: but it is not generally known that the opening day is similarly welcomed, according to a custom not uncommon, only with the ringing of the second bell. Since 1660, the bells of the Church have been used in summoning Congregations of the Senate.

	Length.		Breadth.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Chancel - - - - -	47	0	22	9
Nave - - - - -	43	2	29	0
Side Aisle - - - - -			18	2
Passage between the Nave and Tower - - - - -	12	2		
Thickness of the wall - - - - -			1	8
Diameter of the base of the Tower - - - - -	12			

In the space at the East end of the South aisle which was once a chapel, stands the font: it is octagonal—in imitation of the perpendicular, both as to form and decoration—but the work is of indifferent execution as well as design: it bears date 1632.



et we have to consider St. Mary's in its connexion with the University system. In the first place, the public sense of gratitude to the liberality which has raised this ornament of the University and thereby conferred on it a solid benefit, is testified by an annual recitation of the names of Benefactors, registered carefully for this purpose.

Once the carefulness in this matter led to a mistake which did not escape the handling of a humorous orator^s. In 1639, the name of W. Atkins, a burgess of Lynn, was inserted on the list with a bene-

^s Dr. Widrington.

faction of 100 marks; which turned out to have been a mulct of commutation set upon him in the Spiritual Court. The discovery was made in 1671; and then, after so many years commemoration falsely obtained, it was decreed that he should be “*æternorum nominum tribu amotus velut inane Virtutis simulachrum, &c., et ut Jo. Hackett Ep. Lichfield. albo Mœcenatum inscribatur.*”

We may here also mention an anecdote by which it would appear that the Church was not only used by the University for pulpit instruction, usually so called, but also for disputations in Scholastic Theology;—assuredly any edict which discountenances indistinct speakers and deaf respondents is worthy of sedulous imitation. The grace runs thus:

“Cum Jos. Layton, A. M., Coll. Regal. Socii, sensus aurium hebetior multo sit atque obtusior quam ut in familiari sermone varietates vocum aut modos possit internoscere—Placeat vobis, ut e numero Theologorum in procinctu jam stantium expunctus in arenam sacram minime descendat, sed suas illas decertandi vices defugiat, quas uno nomine deprecatur, ne (quod absit) et Respondentem Opponens habeat surdum, et Respondens etiam (quia non audiet) mutum Opponentem.

Nor indeed is it long since the lectures of the Norrisian Professor were delivered in this place. There are still the Latin sermons called *ad clerum*, in distinction from the terms *ad magistratum* and *ad populum*, a remnant of the old usage. Another not uncommon mode of preserving the memory of benefactors to be found here, as in other buildings of the University, the following allusion will explain.

“Postremo, ipsæ fenestræ, si non omnes, illarum tamen plurimæ, etiam hodie loquuntur sese factas vitreas per Academiam, et ipsos, qui id temporis Academiæ privilegiis nixi, sub præsidio ejusdem esse.”

The marble and the brass do not endure for ever—and no great wonder that these brittle monuments have perished.

This building has always been the scene of the great religious ceremonies observed by the Academical Body. Many of these are now merely matter of history. The grandest perhaps in the days gone by was the “*funus celebre*” instituted by Henry VII.: the service was no

doubt full of superstitions; nevertheless there was good mixed therewith. In the commemoration is a prayer to the following effect:

We beseech thee, O Almighty and Eternal God, that our King Henry VII., who by thy mercy hath taken upon him the helm of government, may also obtain the addition of all virtues thereunto, so that he, being fittingly adorned with all, may be enabled to avoid the vorago of vices, to enjoy security of person, to overcome his enemies, and, while he is in this life, so happily to pass his time in peace and quietness, that after this life ended, he may come by thy favour to thee who art the way, the truth, and the life.

In this prayer we trace a resemblance in form and substance to some portions of our Liturgy.

The same may be observed with relation to the prayer which is now used constantly before the sermon, and with very few variations such as the taste or feeling of the preacher suggests. It is a form evidently drawn up upon the rules set forth by Henry VIII., anno 1534, of which the following is a specimen⁹:

*An ordre taken for the bydding of the beades in all sermonns to be made within
this realme.*

ffirst whosoever shall preache in the presence of the Kynges hignes and the Quenes grace shall in the bydding of the beade pray for the hole Catholique Churche of Christe as well quick as deade, and specially for the Catholique Churche of this realme:—ffirst as we be most bounden for our soveraigne lorde Kyng henry the VIIIth. being ymmediatly next unto God; only and supreme hed of this Catholique Church of England: the whiche thing the hole clergie of this realme hath recognised. And for the most gracious ladye Quene Anne his wife, and for the lady Elisabeth her daughter, and here to them both our Princes. and no forther.

Item, the preacher in all other places of this realme than in the presence of the Kinges said highnes and the Quenes grace shall in the bidding of the beades pray first in manner and forme and worde by worde as is above ordeyned and lymyted: adding hereunto in his second prayer, for all Archebisshoppes and Bisshoppes, and for the hole clergie of this Realme, and specially for suche as shall please the preacher to name of his devotion; and thirdly. for all Dukes, Erles, Marques, and for all the hole temporaltie of this realme, and specially for suche as the preacher shall name of his devotion; and for the soules of all them that be deade, and specially for suche as shall please the preacher to name.

The present form is not much known, and only used in mutilated shape in Cathedrals or such Churches as are attended by Corporate Bodies.

⁹ MS. 106. C.C.C.



ut enough of mere historical facts:—Discreditable to the taste and spirit of our University as upon the whole is the tameness and lifelessness (if we may so say) of St. Mary's Church, considered as a building; yet, if those walls or fretted aisles could but speak, echoing back the memory of all the high and holy thoughts that have there been uttered, and telling of the thousand heartfelt prayers

breathed within their precincts, the depth of learning and eloquence of preaching sufficient to have melted their very stonework—they would surely need no further appeal to rivet our deepest attachment and reverence.

There is an imposing formality and dignity about all Academical Ceremonials; but perhaps none is so simply contrived and effectively executed as the University Sabbath Service in St. Mary's. Of that in the forenoon we shall say nothing; the morning attendance at the respective College Chapels leaves it very much to the parochial congregation. But the tolling of the deep mouthed bell at two o'clock is a summons (especially if the Select Preacher be a favourite) that is differently regarded. At that hour, the streets which have hitherto been so quiet and deserted, saving for the few minutes that witness the collection and dispersion of some neighbouring flock of worshippers, become suddenly full of animation, and chequered with motly costumes: fluttering gowns of black, and blue, and scarlet, and silver, and gold, are seen thronging from every quarter to the same point of attraction. In one direction marches the procession of the Vice-Chancellor with his Silver Mace bearers; then the Proctors, and Proctor's Guards, meeting perhaps from the opposite the Mayor in his robe of ochre and sable with liveried retainers to match. The sleek burghers with their rustling dames and ribboned daughters lend a cheerful variation to the grouping of the scene; and as all flock eagerly onwards to the portals of God's house, the heart of the orthodox Christian cannot but

bound at this fresh practical assurance of the strength and beauty of our established faith.

Nor is the spectacle less striking in passing beneath the lofty tower into the consecrated building. In the gallery opposite, are ranged the Venerable Heads flanked by young Noblemen, and backed by rows of learned Doctors and Professors. The other three galleries which complete the rectangle are occupied by a dense mass of Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates, so closely packed as scarcely to leave a square inch of standing room; their light faces contrasting strangely with the sombre gravity of their vestments. Below in the Nave, are met the Masters of Arts and the Fellow Commoners—the privileged estate of the University—and beyond them in the pews lie large parterres of bonnets and silks, and smooth headed elderly gentlemen, looking expectant and excited.

The bashful Preacher, following almost unconsciously a Silver Mace, has run the gauntlet of the crowded Nave and mounted the pulpit; the Organ is pealing softly and sweetly, and the voices of the choir ring distinctly from aisle to aisle; until suddenly, the Instrument breathing forth its full strength at the last stanza of the Psalm, some eight hundred Bachelors and Undergraduates, who alone up to this period have remained seated, rise simultaneously as if pulled by a puppet wire, and for the first time seem to take part in the service¹⁰.

The Psalm ended a solemn silence ensues, while the prayer for Church and State, with the Universities of the Land and that of Cambridge in particular, (including also a commemoration of the Civil in addition to the Academical Functionaries thereof) is slowly delivered, and devotionally received; at the name of the Lord's prayer in conclusion every head being buried in the upraised cap in attitude of most heartfelt reverence.

Perhaps in this circle, so eloquently silent, might be found every shade and grade of intellectual capacity, from the most indolent and barren to the most apprehensive and cultivated mind—from the imagination which is ever crouching before the things of the flesh, to that

¹⁰ The last verse is always some version of the *Gloria Patri*; this rule, as well as the custom of standing only when this is sung, holds now in some remote places.

which loves to wing its way through the world of spirits:—from the reason which scarce distinguishes itself above brute instinct, to that which grapples successfully with the powers of mystery, and draws down truth from Heaven. In a word, here are congregated, elbow to elbow, the fool and the philosopher, the pious and the prodigal—characters in the busy walks of outer life as totally distinct and separate as light from darkness; but now in this one duty—the utter humiliation and bowing of soul before Him who is infinitely removed from all—linked side by side upon perfect equality together.

A medley of the most inharmonious noises occupies the next few seconds; a coughing and scraping and rustling and whispering—the discordant harbingers of dumb attention. The Preacher opens his sermon—twice or thrice presses it energetically downwards upon the velvet cushion—once glances covertly around him—and then in the midst of a calm, as dead as it is sudden¹¹, delivers his text and commences his discourse.

In an assembly, embracing so many refined and educated intellects, it is highly interesting to watch the attitudes and countenances of the thoughtful listeners, as the thrilling voice of a Hare or a Melvill speaks to their hearts, and seems for the time to suspend every animal function: and it is still more curious to witness the singular effect of the intensity of interest excited, when at each decided pause, or at some climax in the Preacher's appeal, an epidemic coughing and sighing, and clearing of the throat, and shifting of elbows and knees, runs rapidly throughout the audience—then ceases suddenly—and once more leaves uncontrolled dominion of sound to the dropping of a pin.

To venture no more on description, there are few things more illustrative, not only of the immediate effect, but lasting benefit, of our pulpit instruction at St. Mary's, than that, of the many classes of Academical hearers, there is hardly one but what in the course of the evening discusses the matter and manner of the preacher, the theological learning and view of doctrine displayed, or the application to the existent times and feelings of the Church, when assembled in friendly intercourse. This is a marked distinction from the general habits of the

¹¹ See Melvill's Sermons, 1839, p. 80.

world; but it is a distinction most peculiarly characteristic of a nursery of the Church. Nor is it possible but to suppose, that where the appetite has not only been well satisfied, but the cud also chewed, there will remain a nutriment, both learned and spiritual, for the growth of the moral and intellectual man.

If it were merely those destined for the profession of the ministry, who thus recalled the substance of the day's discourse, much would undoubtedly be done for the extension of sound learning among the future stewards of God's mysteries. But these conversations give us the pledge of the informed hearer spread over the land, who shall be able to digest the strong food for himself, as well as of the preacher, who shall hold forth the bread of life to others. And thus the University pulpit, is, what it should be, the nursing mother of the Church, lay members and clerical.

I. H. I. G. S.





r the opening¹ of this work, a ballad was mentioned in which is sung the reckless daring of an ancient hero of the whip, and his horrific discomfiture. Tradition assigns to the origin of the Song the date of a generation of students distinguished also by the production of what were styled 'Johnian melodies'; wherein character and incident belonging to the period are touched with spirit and humour:—so at least we should say from the fragments which are yet floating upon recollection. And well should we be pleased to see these remnants saved, by the help of the press, from the threatening oblivion.

The ballad we offer is not now for the first time put in print, but we are not aware that it forms part of any collection. The author, known now by a victory² in the ode, would not perhaps disdain to owe some of his poetical fame to this effusion: assuredly the admirer of this ballad will be ready with his mead of thanks and praise.

PHAËTON DIABOLOBLETOS.

A MERVAILOUS HISTORIE OF DICK NECK-OR-NOUGHT, DRIVER OF YE
TELEGRAPHE COACHE.

DICK Neck-or-nought sat in the White Horse tap³,
And a mouruful man was he,
That he was prevented by woful hap
From driving his good Tele.

¹ p. 12.

² 'Extra Prize, 1820. H. Thompson, Joh.' *Camb. Cal.*

³ In Fetter Lane, London.

For Vice-Chancellor brave, Heads of Houses grave,
 Did so in their wisdom ordain,
 That no Coach should go down⁴ on a Sunday to town,
 Or on Sunday come back again.

O then spake out Dick Neck-or-nought stout,
 And a terrible oath sware he—
 “Now if next Sunday I fail to drive—
 By the Kirk of Saynete Marie—

At the Hour of three my good Tele,
 Then never again may I drive;
 But ev’n let Old Nick mount the coach-box of Dick,
 As sarten as I’m alive!”

O blythely arose the Sunday morn;
 And blythe rose the Neck-or-nought gay,
 And gaily, I wot, did himself adorn,
 To Cambridge to drive that day.

With his hosen so tight, and his castor so white,
 And his caxon in tippy curl;
 His bengee coat was a varmint stout,
 Y’buttoned with mother of pearl.

And merrily up to the box he sprang,
 As Saynet Dunstan’s clock struck nine:
 “Ya hip, my hearties!” he cheerly sang,
 “In Cambridge I mean to dine.”

But never a passenger, out nor in,
 Could jolly Dick Neck-or-nought find,
 Save a sallow-faced gentleman, tall and thin,
 Who rode in the dicky behind.

And fast did they fly merry Iseldon by,
 And by Tottenham flew they fast,
 And by Edmonton gay, and by Waltham Abbey,
 And that auncient rood they past.

⁴ The dignity of Alma Mater requires that all other places should be considered below her, even the Gogmagogs. From Cambridge to London, therefore, is a *καταβάσις*.

But never a word spake that passenger brown,
 But a long pipe smoked he,
 Which lasted him even to Ware from town,
 Smelling right sulphurouslie.

But when as they got to Ware, well I wot,
 And stopped awhile at the Inn,
 Then that passenger brown laid his long pipe down,
 And call'd for a glass of gin.

O then might ye see a wonderful sight !
 For, as he was drinking his gin,
 All over the glass play'd a flame so bright,
 Without his mouth and within.

But small heed gave the Neck-nor-nought brave,
 As he sprang to the box with glee,
 And the dash of the heels and the clash of the wheels
 Told far of his good Tele.

And fast did they fly merry Wadesmill by.
 And by Puckeridge fast they flew,
 Nor rest did they until merry Barkway
 They speedily came unto.

And when as they came to merry Barkway,
 There an heap of stones appear'd ;
 But into the heap went the Neck-or-nought gay,
 Nor aught for his Tele he fear'd.

O wight too rash ! for an horrible crash,
 As over the stones went he,
 Gave thundering token that something was broken ;
 Alas ! 'twas an axle-tree !

But soon at Barkway did a conynge wheelwright
 Find a gay new axle-tree ;
 Yet a good half hour had sped its flight
 Ere off went the good Tele.

(And all the while did that gentleman smile
 Who rode in the dicky behind.
 Yet why he should grin at the coach breaking in,
 Could never Dick Neck-or-nought find.)

But a crack of the whip made the leaders to skip,
 And fast they went clattering on,
 'Till soon in view of the towre they drew
 Of auncient Trumpington.

O then in what stowre Dick looked at that towre !
 O what can the Neck-or-nought see ?
 The moon?—or a eloud ? or a coffin ?—or a shroud ?—
 Or a fiend,—or a party at tea ?

'Tis none of these that Neck-or-nought sees,
 On Trumpington's auncient towre ;
 But the clock's minute hand doth at sixty stand,
 And at three is the hand of the hour.

And four for the quarters, and three for the hour
 Rang over wood and plain,
 Then loudly 'gan rave the Neck-or-nought brave
 And flogged his horses amain.

Then first spake up from the dieky behind
 That gentleman tall and thin ;
 " Sir Neek-or-nought, if ye be so inclin'd,
 I myself will drive you in."

Then a glad man, I wot, was that bold Neck-or-nought ;
 " Ye may drive and be welcome," said he ;
 " I reck not a bit, Sir, what comes o'the tits, Sir,
 Now I cannot be in by three."

And that gentleman grim of the whip hath ta'en hold.
 And tight hath he grasp'd the rein ;
 Saynet Fyakere⁶ speed thee, thou Neek-or-nought bold.
 Thou never shall drive again !

Like a serpent's trail shew'd his coat's long tail,
 His eyen like bonfires burn'd,
 And his Wellington boot to an horny foot,
 With a cleft in the middle was turn'd.

⁶ This sublime passage has been borrowed without acknowledgment by Mr. Wordsworth, in his *Peter Bell*, who, concerning the said tea-party employs an hendiadys. implying a very coarse superlative of "silent."

⁶ Patron Saint of the Parisian Hackney-coachmen.

His red nose blaz'd on his black phyz rais'd,
 From his mouth came a flame all red,
 As thus to the Neek-or-nought, sorely amaz'd,
 He thunder'd in words of dread :

“ Well hast thou vow'd, thou Neek-or-nought proud !
 And as thou hast vow'd it shall be !
 So since thou hast failed this day to drive
 By the Kirke of Saynet Marie,

At the hour of three, thy good Tele,
 Now never again shalt thou drive ;
 For now is old Nick on the coach box of Dick,
 As sarten as thou'rt alive !”

And fast into air then vanish'd the pair,
 And vanish'd the Tele, I ween,
 And never again were that ghastly twain,
 And that wondrous Tele seen.

Yet still on the road of Trumpington broad,
 Though nought may the traveller see ;
 The dashing of heels and the clashing of wheels
 Tell far of that good Tele.

Full oft on that road hath the Freshman stood,
 That wond'rous noise to hear,
 And deem'd that the Lynn, or the Fly coming in,
 Rang rattling on his ear.

And oft hath he gone to the one-mile stone,
 At night when Proctoures raunge,
 And left the page of Euclid sage,
 To list to that rattling straunge.

And still must resound that wonderful sound,
 While Trumpington road survives ;
 For, by proverb of old, whilome it was told—
 Needs must when the Devil drives.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

IF, a little before sunrise on the first Friday after the 13th of January, a stranger happened to find himself in front of the Senate-House, he would see a sight to arrest his attention. He would observe a cluster of gownsmen closely packed around the bolted doors and the railings which fortify the entrance;—others he would notice pacing backward and forward in the cold street, and some intently gazing in one particular direction, as if in expectation. The greater number appear animated and cheerful, but some there are whose countenances wear less of excitement than anxiety, yet such an air as shews that they have at least as much to do with the scene as the rest. Presently one or two persons, who by their dress and demeanour are known to be *dons*, are seen advancing up the street. The crowd condenses round them so rapidly and closely, that they have some difficulty in forcing their way. But at length the doors are reached—passed—and closed again. A few minutes elapse, and they are suddenly thrown open. There is a simultaneous rush into the building; and in a moment is heard an indistinct sound of voices blending confusedly with some single voice which holds on a regular and uninterrupted course. On a nearer approach you catch distinct expressions—“Where am I?”—“Where is ——?”—“Huzza!”—“Read louder;”—and then you perceive that some one is reading in a loud voice a list of names from a paper which is suspended on one of the columns near the entrance. Meanwhile numbers continue to flock in;—and the countenances of many there present, shew that to them this is a day of no ordinary importance,—one to which they have often looked forward, and which will be the frequent subject of retrospect in future years.

The list of names mentioned above, is the result of the great Examination for Mathematical Honors, which terminates the Undergraduate's

Academical course. The recurrence of the word which heads our article bids us turn our thoughts to the events of the previous week. Some ten days before, a company of students to the number of thirty or forty might be seen seated¹ in each of those cold and gloomy apartments, called the schools, which lie beneath the public library. On the tables before them are well replenished inkstands, with pens and paper in such abundance as might stock the shelves of a village stationer. Presently the clock of St. Mary's is heard to strike, and forthwith the Examiner, who till now has stood by in grim silence, distributes to each a printed paper of Mathematical questions. Not a word is spoken:—but there is busy work both for pen and brain, until the appointed hour is again tolled forth. In a moment the scribbling ceases—the written papers are folded up and given to the Examiner—the schools are deserted and all is silence. An hour and a half elapses, and the scene is re-enacted;—and this continues for six days, the hours of examination being, in the morning, from nine to half-past eleven and, in the afternoon, from one to four. After two or three days of labour to the Examiner and suspense to the Examined comes the scene, which we have attempted to describe above.

The reader will have observed that on this occasion the pen has transacted the business which is usually assigned to the voice. This is one of the peculiarities, and we may add advantages, of Cambridge examinations. With very few exceptions, the method of forming an estimate of proficiency by verbal question and answer, or *vivá voce* translation, has become obsolete. If opportunities are thus lost to the examiner of ascertaining the most defective parts of a student's acquirements, the student himself has greater facilities for exhibiting his strong points. Thus also shelter and encouragement is afforded to the nervous and timid,—and it is not often those unfortunate cases occur, where men of talent are ranked below those who are as much their inferiors in mind

¹ This arrangement was disused in 1839, in consequence of deficiency in space to accommodate the increased number of candidates for Mathematical Honors. The University have since been indebted to Trinity College for the use of their Lecture Rooms. It is however to be hoped that since the plan of warming has been adopted, the Senate-House will again be the arena of the great contest.

as their superiors in nerve. And again, free scope is given to those who cannot exhibit their stores of knowledge without calm and quiet thought; whilst on the other hand, the time being limited, the man, whose talent consists in quick perception and ready-witted tact, is not without his reward. The rule, as expressed in a late Grace of the Senate, and as usually observed, is "that there be not contained in any paper more questions than students well prepared have generally been found able to answer within the time allowed for that paper."

All who have gone through this examination with sufficient credit to be placed in one of the three classes of Wranglers, Senior Optimes or Junior Optimes, and fulfilled certain other conditions, proceed to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same degree however is awarded to those who have passed an ordeal of a less arduous nature, which is carried on within the walls of the Senate-House at the same time. The candidates for ordinary Degrees, or those who "go out in the *Poll*," have for their books the more elementary parts of certain Mathematical subjects, and one or two Classical authors, with part of the Greek Testament and a treatise on Moral Philosophy. Between the two lists of Honor-men and Poll-men, as they finally appear in print, is a certain ominous looking group of from six to twelve names, with a blank space at each end:—this is the *gulf*. It is the destiny of those who have tried to obtain Mathematical Honors and failed, and yet not failed so signally, as to be considered unworthy of their degree. We must add that one acquainted with the names of those, who entered the contest, would observe that many of them are wanting here. These (with all seriousness be it spoken)—are they who are *plucked*.

Perhaps some such questions as these have before now arisen in the reader's mind:—how do you prevent collusion in these your boasted examinations?—is there no unfair assistance, no whispering, no copying?—We answer that, in the examination for Honors, the feeling of rivalry is commonly sufficient to prevent any one from assisting his neighbour, and to make him observant of every symptom of purloining or exchange:—for this is a case where exchange is robbery. In the Poll examination, the wish of many being simply to *pass*, it is found necessary to institute a preventive service to check all traffic in contraband hints,—in the

shape of what are termed A and B papers. Two different sets of questions are drawn up on the subject of each day, and so distributed that no two contiguous persons may have the same.

Such are the examinations for conferring the degree of B.A. After one of these is passed, the further degree of M.A. is taken in due time without any further ordeal. But before any one can present himself as a candidate for the degree of B.A., (and we may add, B.C.L. or M.B.) he must have passed what is called the Previous Examination, better known by the *sobriquet* of the "Little-go." This takes place early in the second year of each student's residence. The subjects are specified portions of some one Latin and Greek author, with a part of the Greek Testament and questions on the Evidences of Christianity.

The rest of the University Examinations, if we except those for the Smith's Prizes and such as candidates for degrees in law and physic are required by the University to pass through and are conducted by their respective professors, are Classical and Theological. The Classical Tripos is to Classical Students what the Mathematical is to those who prefer the exact sciences,—with this exception, that it is entirely voluntary. Any of those who have obtained a Mathematical Honor may offer themselves, and as many as pass the examination with credit are arranged in three classes in order of merit. The subjects are passages chosen from the Greek and Latin Classics, at the discretion of the Examiners, for translation into English, with historical and critical questions, and extracts from English writers to be turned into Greek and Latin prose or verse. The number of the Candidates for these Honors is much smaller than in the former case;—but the credit of a distinguished place is by no means less. Perhaps we ought to except the Senior Wrangler, who for the time is the greatest man in Cambridge,—and the "Wooden Spoon", whose name is not least known. And yet the "Wooden Wedge" is not without his own peculiar glory.

A gold medal is given annually by the Chancellor of the University to each of the two best proficient in Classical knowledge among those who have been Wranglers or Senior Optimes. The successful candidates are determined by a trial, which differs from the last only by including one or more exercises in original Latin composition. These

medals exactly correspond with the Smith's prizes mentioned above; which are given to the two best Mathematicians among the commencing Bachelors. It is interesting and satisfactory to see how remarkably the adjudgements of these prizes tally with the results of the examinations by which they are respectively preceded: while, on the other hand, they afford a new chance to the vanquished party of two, whose merits are almost on a level. In cases of this kind, the interest excited by these subsequent examinations is very great.

But the highest classical Honor is that of University Scholar,—and for this reason, that the competition is open to students of three several years. The examination is similar to the last. The other scholarships, which are more or less open, are the Bell's scholarships for Clergymen's sons in their first year, and those founded by Mr. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Crosse for the best proficient among the Bachelors of Arts respectively in Hebrew and Divinity.

In all these examinations the most rigid impartiality is observed. The wealthy has no advantage over the indigent, or the old over the young: and those noblemen who have obtained distinctions among us owe them, not to their birth, but to their own laudable exertions. Again, no one has any better means of knowing what questions he will have to answer, or what passages will be set before him to translate, than such conjectures as may arise from speculations on the taste of the examiner. Usually each question or passage has its own number of *marks* previously fixed. The whole of these is given to those whose papers are satisfactory, and where they are imperfect or inaccurate, whatever number as is judged equitable. Each person's marks are added up at the close of the examination, and the names are arranged in the order of the numbers which are attached to them.

The same remarks apply to the *college* examinations, which it is the more important to treat of separately, because persons little acquainted with the University often confound them with the others. First, there are those for scholarships and fellowships, where these are not dependent upon the results of other examinations. Besides these, there is in each college a yearly examination of its own students. One great object of this is to prepare them for the University examination at the end of

their course, and the subjects are the same as those of the lectures which they have attended. It takes place generally about the end of May or the beginning of June, immediately before the recess for the long Vacation,—thus concluding the Academical year. An examination at this cheerful and lovely season of the year is an interesting occasion. It is a pleasing sight to see a College-Hall crowded with students plying their pens or studying the questions before them,—the sunlight streaming richly through the painted windows, and every countenance bright with a happy and social excitement. This is followed by the refreshing stroll in the beautiful college grounds, and the noisy conversation on the business of the morning,—the mutual congratulation and the mutual condolence. Here are groups of loungers reclining listlessly on the banks of the river;—there you see lusty walkers hastening into the open country, as if all their success depended on the rapidity with which they could move their legs. Some you hear expressing amazement at their own stupidity,—and others engaged in grave discussion on the merits of the examiner.

Not the least gratifying feature of our examinations is the spirit of friendly competition and natural good-will which pervades them all. Whatever secret jealousy may be mixed with honourable emulation (and, while human nature is what it is, we cannot expect that there should be none,) it is little exhibited in words or conduct. Nothing is more common than to see those linked in the closest friendship, between whom the contest is expected to be hardest in some approaching struggle;—nothing more unusual than to see them less friendly, when all is decided.

J. S. H.

THE CAMBRIDGE PRESS.

THE Cambridge Press, is, like that of the Sister University, of great, though disputed antiquity. Its undoubted existence reaches back for a period of 319 years, and it has claims to a duration still more extended. Among the *κειμήλια* bequeathed by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College is to be found a quaint old folio, commencing "Fratris laurencii gulielmi de saona ordinis minorum sacre theologie doctoris prohemium in novam rhetoricam," and concluding "compilatum autem fuit hoc opus in alma universitate Cantabrigie, Anno Domini 1478. Die. et. 6. Julii. quo die festum sancte Marthe recolitur. Sub protectione Serenissimi regis anglorum Eduardi quarti." This colophon is, as the reader will perceive, conclusive only as to the date of the composition of the work in question. The absence however of pagination, signatures, or catch-words, points it out as printed very little later than the date of its composition; so the only thing to be settled is, where it, in point of fact, was printed, which may as well have been at Cambridge as any where else; at least the chances in favour of the supposition bear a relation, which may be ascertained, to those against it, and a relation much greater than might at first have been supposed from the mode of stating the question, inasmuch as Friar Laurence was clearly at that time a resident in the University of Cambridge, probably a lecturer there. His treatise would therefore be primarily intended for the use and benefit of his audience, and, as its author was by no means a teacher of the European reputation of a Bradwardine or a St. Thomas Aquinas, would possess a local value considerably greater than its general one. So that, if its compiler could not find means ready to his hand of making posterity sharer in the fruits of his learned lucubrations at a cheaper and a quicker rate than his predecessors for many centuries had any idea of, it is more than probable

that, in those days of civil commotion, he would have rested satisfied with that chance of immortality which the Scriptorium afforded. It is no argument against what we have brought forward, that there are countless instances of tracts on subjects which formed University courses in those days, written by men unknown to posterity, except as individuals who have added to the number of books afloat in the world, which were published in places that never enjoyed the happiness of the author's presence; for these will be found to be books already long enough before the eyes of the public to have acquired some, at least temporary fame, whereas by internal evidence, as before stated, it is clear that, at the outside the interval between the composition and the publication of Friar Laurence's treatise could not be much more than has already elapsed since the appearance of the first number of the *Cambridge Portfolio*.

It may startle some persons that so useful an art as printing having once been introduced into Cambridge, it should have been suffered to have fallen again into disuse for a period of about forty years, i. e. to 1521, but this was no uncommon occurrence in those times; indeed, as we shall hereafter see, the Cambridge Press was again, after a very brief interval of vitality, silent from 1522 to 1584. Probably the printer of the *Rhetoric* was some itinerant practitioner who travelled about from city to city, and only stayed as long in each as there was prospect of employ; of such persons there were many in the days when printing was a novelty.

It is rather curious that the first book ever printed at St. Albans was a reprint of this same treatise, two years afterwards. Might not the Cambridge printer, imagining that St. Albans would prove a more profitable field for his exertions, have emigrated thence, and began his labours by reprinting a work already familiar to his Press, and which in consequence of being propagated by the art of printing had perhaps acquired some fame? That the St. Albans type differed from that in which the nameless edition of this work is printed is no argument against this hypothesis. Sweynheim and Pannartz used a different type when they printed in the Subiaco Monastery, in the years 1465-7, to what they employed after they had removed to Rome in the latter year. On the other hand it may be urged that the anonymous edition is a reprint of this one:

the absence however of signatures renders it very improbable that it should be a later one than the St Albans edition, which possesses them.

We have been somewhat lengthy on this point, as it is one which has been productive of much argument, and in which the pride of Cambridge is a good deal concerned¹. We have we trust said enough to shew that probabilities are on the whole in favour of the book having been printed at Cambridge; and having ascertained so much, it is the easiest course not to wrangle and dispute any more, but quietly to make up our minds that, say what people like, the first book made its appearance from the Cambridge Press in the same year that the first was printed at the Sister University, viz. A.D. 1478; for, jealous as he may be of the honour of his Alma Mater, no Oxonian will we trust be bold enough to assert that Oxford was the first place in England whereat the goodly art of printing made its appearance². The first production of the Cambridge Press is printed in a bold but rude Gothic type, not dissimilar to that used by Caxton.

The second person who exercised the craft of printing at Cambridge, (supposing the anonymous printer of 1478 to have been the earliest,) was John SIBERCH³, by his name a German, and conjectured by Ames to have been the John Sibert who exercised the same trade at Lyons, A.D.

¹ Ames (under which title I designate Herbert's edition, in which the additional matter contributed by Herbert is no ways distinguished from the original text,) is of opinion that the book was printed at Cambridge. Mattaire holds to the contrary belief. The manufacture of paper probably was begun near Cambridge in the time of Henry VII. The paper mill at Stirbridge is mentioned in a document belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In speaking of John Mere who held a lease of it from the Bishop of Ely, Fuller commends the consistency of Cambridge, the productress of authors, also producing paper.

² There is a book in existence, which certainly was printed at Oxford, and certainly does bear the date of MDLXVIII, a period antecedent by four years to that of Caxton's first setting up his Press at Westminster, which led bibliographers, aye and wise ones, to assert that this was the first book ever printed in England. Unfortunately however it contains signatures, which were not at the time invented. Clearly therefore the real date is MDLXXVIII; an x having been omitted—no uncommon mishap in those times.

³ Siberch is mentioned in the works of Erasmus, who at that time was Greek Professor at Cambridge. Fuller thinks that he published at Cambridge in 1517, the work of Erasmus. *de conscribendis Epistolis*. Previously to this period it seems that the works required by the University were printed in London. Fuller says,—“I find a book of Robert Aylton's called *Sophistica Principia*, printed at London by Wynard de Word [qu. Wynkin de Worde] *ad usum Cantabrigiensem*, anno 1510.

1498. The earliest work which issued from his press at Cambridge was a translation by Linacre of Galen's tract, "*De Temperamentis*," in quarto, published in 1521, and remarkable for containing the earliest specimens both of Greek type and of copper-plate engraving known in England. Sibert takes credit to himself for being the first to introduce Greek characters into this country, calling himself "*primus utriusque linguae in Anglia impressor*," notwithstanding which boast no work of his contains more than a few words together printed in that language. This first production consists of 74 leaves. There is a copy in the British Museum on vellum, which formerly belonged to Henry VIII., differing from those on paper by having the title page printed, probably because Sibert was unable to engrave, on vellum. Seven more works made their appearance from the Press of Sibert in the course of the years 1521 and 1522, after which we hear no more of him, and the Cambridge Press itself was silent till the year 1586, although through Cardinal Wolsey's influence, King Henry VIII. by a charter dated the 20th of July, 1534, granted the University his permission⁴ to appoint three "*stationarios et librorum impressores, seu venditores*," either natives or foreigners, under the University seal, "*qui quidem stationarii sive impressores librorum in forma prædicta assignati, et eorum quilibet omnimodos libros per prædictos cancellarium, vel ejus vicem gerentem, et tres doctores ibidem approbatos, seu imposterum approbandos ibidem imprimere*," &c.; and in consequence of this permission NIC. SPERYNS, G. GODFREY, and S. NICHOLSON⁵, "at whose cost and procurement the grant of printing was obtained," were appointed the three first printers for life in 1533-4⁶.

This circumstance apparently so singular is to be accounted for by the persevering and vexatious opposition, or rather persecution of the Stationers' Company in London, which was likewise powerful enough to

⁴ Fuller says that the sister University had not the same power.

⁵ Some accounts make Sygar the third of these printers. In the Apology of Sir Thomas More, edit. 1533, there is mention of one Segar, a Bookseller of Cambridge, who was prisoner in his house on a charge of heresy. If this Segar was one of the three printers, his labouring under a charge of heresy, which would naturally attach to his colleagues also, may account for the cessation of the Press at this period.

⁶ MS. Jesus College.

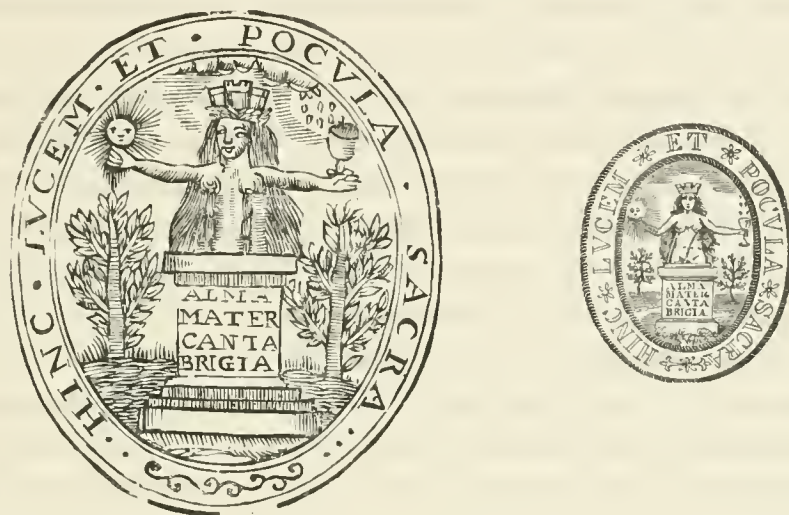
prevent any books being printed under the licence of the University of Oxford between the years 1519 and 1585; a period of time almost identical with that of the cessation of the Cambridge Press. We may form some opinion of the violent nature of their conduct, by the fact that although THOMAS THOMAS, M.A., and Fellow of King's College, obtained a licence by Grace of the Senate as University printer in May, 1582, yet he was unable to avail himself of it, his Press having been seized by the Stationers' Company. They subsequently obtained orders of council prohibiting the printing of Bibles, Psalters, Primers and Grammars⁷, and of Almanacs, except such as were first brought to them; but this restriction was partially removed in 1629 by an order allowing the University to print "English Bibles in quarto and medium Folio with the Liturgy in the same volume, and singing psalms at the end." And subsequently on a complaint raised by the same party against Buck and Daniel, the question of validity of the Charter of Henry VIII. was referred from the Council to the Judges who pronounced in its favour. Thomas however seems to have obtained a second licence in February, 1584, which was more effectual, and under which he exercised his craft in Cambridge till his death, in the year 1588. Ames enumerates seventeen works which issued from his Press during this interval. He was the Author of a Latin Dictionary which was in great esteem for many years.

After Thomas's death, in 1588, JOHN LEGATE, or LEGATT, was appointed by grace as his successor. Legate on accepting the office gave a bond of £500. to fulfil certain conditions⁸. He did not enter into his office without being subject to the same persecution which harrassed his predecessor. There are several letters on record, written by the Public Orator to Lord Burghley the Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton the High Steward, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, intreating their interest in behalf of Legate and the privileges of the University. Legate resided in Great St. Mary's parish, the University printers in those days living in their own houses, and exercising their trade at their own risk. Legate indeed was a stationer in London, and during a period at least of

⁷ Of printing Lilly's Grammar, the University had enjoyed the exclusive right.

⁸ MS. Jesus College.

his tenure of office, seems not to have been resident at Cambridge⁹, there being a tract in the University Library which asserts that in the beginning of 1600 there was no printer in Cambridge, and that even speeches on University questions were sent to London to be printed. It was Legate who first, in the year 1606, adopted the well known figure of "Alma Mater Cantabrigiensis," with the motto "Hinc lucem et pocula sacra." We subjoin, for the amusement of the reader, two varieties of this emblem—one in sooth rude enough¹⁰.



In 1603 CANTRELL LEGGE was appointed printer to the University. Legate seems to have resigned the office in 1607, though in a MS. volume bearing date 1618 he is mentioned, along with Legge, among the

⁹ See MS. letters of Sir C. Heydon in Caius College Library. The first step to the possession of a Building for a Press, was the purchase of the Stationer's printing house, in Dr. Bentley's time, who seems to have taken an active part in promoting this object. Besides a grant from the public chest of the University and private subscriptions, application was made to the government, with what success will be seen by the following extract of a letter signed J. Talbot, and addressed to Dr. Eachard then Vice-Chancellor.

"I wish the Exchequer could afford to subscribe as bountifully towards the Press, as some of our Colleges have done; the Chancellor (poor Gentleman!) pleads want of money, and I find (after a second solicitation) there is want of inclination in the case."

¹⁰ Drayton alludes to this emblem of our University in his noble poem the Polyolbion, in the following words:

O noble Cambridge then, my most beloved town,
In glory flourish still, to heighten thy renown;
In woman's perfect shape, still be thy emblem right,
Whose one hand holds a cup, the other bears a light. *Twenty-first Song.*

“Officers dailie employed by the Universitie.” Legate survived till 1626; perhaps therefore he was in partnership with Legge, whose tenure of office expired in 1627. Be that however as it may, Legge’s administration is memorable for a grace passed in 1622 to maintain the rights of the press, which the London printers had taken upon them to dispute; this grace was confirmed both by James I. and Charles I.

In 1627, THOMAS BUCK succeeded to Legge, giving a bond of £200. After holding the office 25 years he resigned it in 1653, although he survived till 1688¹¹. Buck held the office of University printer in common with ROGER DANIEL, whose patent was revoked in 1650, and a person named LEGATT, (probably a son of the John Legate or Legatt before mentioned,) was licensed in his place. His licence being revoked five years after for neglect, JOHN FIELD was appointed in his room, and seems to have held the office till 1675¹². After the Restoration of King Charles II. Field was involved in a quarrel with the King’s printer, who attempted to compel him to resign the privilege, which Cambridge had in common with Oxford, of printing the Bible. This was settled by the Act of 14th Charles II. which confirmed the grants of James I. and Charles I. and ordered that the University should have a copy of every book printed in England for three years. This privilege, continued at intervals, was made perpetual by the 8th of Anne, called the Stationers’ Act, and confirmed by the 6th and 7th of William IV. in 1836. Field was the first printer who paid for his licence, it being ordered in 1666 that he should pay the University £100. per annum. In 1665, according to the MS. in Jesus College, JOHN HAYES paid £150. per annum for the privilege of being University printer; though, according to a manuscript list of the printers preserved among the Bowtell MSS. in Downing College, he did not succeed till 1675; perhaps he was in partnership with Field, yet

¹¹ Buck had been Scholar of Catharine Hall, and at his decease left legacies to that College for the purchase of books for their Library.

¹² Field was at the same time Printer to the Parliament during the Protectorate of Cromwell. He printed at the University Press the famous pocket Bible in which the text in Acts vi. 3. was altered to suit the views of the Independents, by changing the pronoun *we* to *ye* in the last clause of the verse. The building in use for so many years as the public Printing-Office facing Queens’ College was erected in Field’s time about 1655, and was but recently pulled down on the erection of the new dwelling-houses, by Catharine Hall, who had purchased the site.

there seems a good deal of uncertainty hanging over the typographical annals of Cambridge, even to a comparatively late period. In 1688 EDMOND HALL succeeded and retained the office till 1696, when he was replaced by CORNELIUS CROWNFIELD¹³, a Dutchman, who continued University printer till 1739. In 1697 curators were appointed by grace to superintend the new Press. In 1731, W. Fenner and T. James obtained a licence from the University to print from metal blocks (i. e. stereotype) an art then newly invented by W. Ged of Edinburgh; with what success does not appear. The art however soon fell into disuse, chiefly through the opposition of the compositors, and was not revived for many years. The variorum editions of Cicero's works by Dr. Davies, so famed for the beauty of their typography, appeared during the time of Crownfield, as also many other valuable editions of the Classics; but we hear of no editions of the Bible or Common Prayer from the Cambridge Press in his time.

In 1739, JOSEPH BENTHAM¹⁴, brother of the historian of Ely, was appointed printer to the University; this office he held till 1766, when he was succeeded by JOHN ARCHDEACON¹⁵, who held the post till 1795, having in 1793 entered into partnership with JOHN BURGESS, who continued sole printer from 1795 till 1802. On the resignation of Mr. RICHARD WATTS, his successor, in 1809, Mr. JOHN SMITH was elected, and ably filled the duties of his office till 1836, when he was succeeded by Mr. JOHN W. PARKER, the present able and energetic conductor of the press.

The most memorable event (typographically considered) connected with the Press of late years, is the production of an edition of the Bible with red border-lines printed round each page, a unique copy of which was prepared for the late King. From the earliest age of

¹³ Crownfield came over with the army under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. The Press at this period received great patronage from the Duke of Somerset, who was elected Chancellor of the University in 1688, and held the office for 60 years.

¹⁴ In Mr. Bentham's time the University resumed their privilege of printing Bibles and books of Common Prayer about 1743. Probably both Universities had suffered this important privilege to fall into the hands of the King's Printer. The demand for copies of the Scriptures, however, had perhaps increased from the zeal of the Wesleys and Whitfield, whose career began in 1739.

¹⁵ In the early part of Archdeacon's time the University granted a patent to the celebrated Mr. Baskerville of Birmingham, who executed several elegant editions of the book of Common Prayer in Cambridge.

printing, words and passages printed in red have been inserted; indeed the artists of old times enjoyed a perfection in this branch of the art, hitherto unattainable by modern exertions, and yet no one ever applied the practice, in producing the red borders to the pages, which were left to the tender mercies of the bookbinder's journeyman. This however was at length done by Mr. Parker, and the first book, we believe, that ever appeared with printed red borders was the Cambridge imperial quarto Bible of 1836. The same process has since been applied to three editions of the Book of Common Prayer, and also to an edition of the Altar Services, throughout the whole of which, not only the border-lines, but also the Rubrics are printed in red.

The circumstances under which this Bible was produced, are recorded in a manuscript notice, bearing the autograph signatures of the parties named, prefixed to the copy presented to the Queen, in the following terms:—

“In consequence of a Communication most graciously made by His Majesty King William the Fourth to the Marquess Camden, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; the Syndics of the Pitt Press, anxious to testify their dutiful obedience to His Majesty's Wishes, undertook the Publication of this Impression of the Holy Scriptures.

“The Printing of the first eight Pages of this, the only Copy upon Vellum, now humbly tendered by the University for His Majesty's Acceptance, took place at the Public Commencement of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, before a numerous Assemblage of the distinguished Personages, who upon that occasion honoured the University with their presence.

“The pages to which reference has just been made were struck off by

“THE MOST HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY,

“HIS GRACE THE HIGH STEWARD OF THE UNIVERSITY,

“HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,

“HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE,

“HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

“HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

“THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE,

AND

“THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

“With the view of preserving a Memorial of this interesting transaction the Names and Seals of those who took part in the printing of this portion of His Majesty’s Copy have, by His Majesty’s Command, been affixed hereto.

Camden. Chancellor

Northumberland High Steward

~~Ernest~~

George.

W^o Cantuar:

Wellington

Hardwicke

William French Vice-Chancellor

During the summer of 1839, a steam engine and printing machinery were established, and it is trusted the beneficial effects of this improvement will soon be felt, in the increased capabilities of our Press. There are also upwards of 30 Columbian presses in use, and about 150 work-people are employed in the various departments of the Press. Besides the ordinary types Cambridge possesses founts of Alexandrian Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Greek and Latin inscriptive character, and Saxon. The punches of the Alexandrian Greek (so called from being first used for the reprints of the Codex Alexandrinus in the British Museum) were cut about 1790, in order to be employed in Dr Kipling's facsimile edition of the Codex Bezae. All the Greek founts in common use are of the Porsonian characters.

Having said so much of the Press, it behoves us to add something respecting the building in which these manifold operations are now carried on. The old press having been found small and inconvenient, the first stone of the present edifice was laid on the 17th of October, in the year 1831, bearing this inscription :

IN . HONOREM

GVLIELMI . PITT

HVJVS . ACADEMIÆ . OLIM . ALUMNI

VIRI . ILLVSTRIORIS . QVAM . VT . VLLO . INDIGEAT . PRÆCONIO

ÆQVALES . EJVS . ET . AMICI . SVPERSTITES

CVRATORES . PECVNIARVM . TVM . AB . IPSIS . TVM . AB . ALIIS . FAME . EJVS . TVENDÆ

ERGO . COLLATARVM

HOC . ÆDIFICIVM . EXTRVI . VOLVERVNT.

LAPIDEM . AVSPICALEM . SOLENNIBVS . CÆREMONIIS . STATVIT

VIR . NOBILISSIMVS

IOANNES . JEFFRIES . MARCHIO . CAMDEN

ASSISTENTIBVS . EI . HONORATISSIMIS . COMITIBVS . CLARENDON . ET . HARROWBY

HONORABILI . ADMODVM . BARONE . FARNBOROVGH

HENRICO . BANKES . ARMIGERO.

TOTA . INSPECTANTE . ET . PLAUDENTE . ACADEMIA

DECIMO . QVINTO . CAL . NOVEMB . ANNO . M.DCCC.XXXI.

GEORGIO . THACKERAY . S.T.P. . COLL . REGAL . PRÆS.

ITERVM . PROCANCELLARIO.

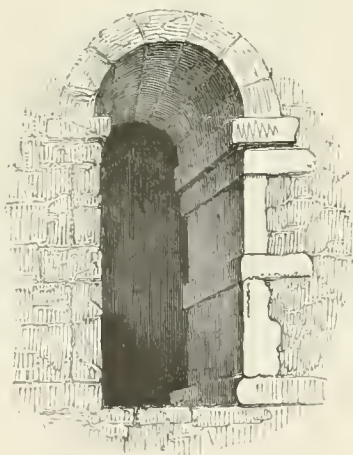


John Calvin

The work was completed in the year 1833; the architect being Mr. Blore. Its architecture is nothing very remarkable; it is in the Gothic style, and fronted with stone; the windows are narrow and of a lancet shape, and from the centre springs a square tower¹⁶. In this the Mesman collection of pictures is for the present deposited, till the Fitzwilliam Museum shall be ready for its reception. Behind this edifice are the various offices, which, though altogether unpretending on the score of architecture, are capacious, and well adapted for the various practical operations to which they are appropriated.

A. B. H.

¹⁶ It was said by some of the old inhabitants when the foundation-stone was laid, that the intended Tower to Mr. Pitt's memory, by a singular coincidence, *would rise on the very spot whereon he first set his foot when he entered into the University*. In fact, the Tower occupies the site of the *entrance* to the "Cardinal's Cap," which, sixty years ago was one of the most respectable taverns in Cambridge; and from its locality was much used by the gentry who came to Pembroke and St. Peter's. Parties alighting from their carriage must set foot on the spot alluded to. Mr. Pitt's Committee, at his *first* contested election, sat in a room at the Cardinal's Cap. Mr. Pitt came first into residence in 1773 or 1774.



CRANMER.



HOMAS CRANMER was born at Aiselacton, Aslacton or Alacton, in Notts. July 2, 1489. The family traced its descent from the Conquest. When he was very young his father died, and his mother sent him to Cambridge at the age of 14. After taking the first degree, he became Fellow of Jesus College about 1520. About a year afterwards he married one whom his enemies have called "Black Joan, or Brown Joan, living at the Dolphin"; his friends say she was a "gentleman's daughter": probably the true condition of the lady lay between these two descriptions. Fuller in mentioning the circumstance says, "this gave occasion to that impudent lie of the ignorant Papists, that he was an *ostler*"¹, but he adds, taking advantage of the term in his usual happy manner, "indeed he with his learned labours rubbed the galled backs, and curried the lazy hides of many an idle and ignorant friar." In the MS. Chronology in Jesus College is this notice: "A Papistis dictus per ludibrium *stabularius*, quod ænopolæ neptem uxorem duxerat. Qui quæso vocarent Christum natum in *stabulo*." Being compelled "valedicere Collegio", says the old MS.,—"being outed of his fellowship" says Fuller, he obtained the place of Divinity reader in *Buckingham Hostel*, as Magdalene was then called. 'Brown Joan' however died at the end of the year. Then that sacred rule, which as far as can be ascertained, had never been broken through before, and certainly never has been since; that fixed statute so uniformly acted on, as almost to appear to possess the inviolability of a

¹ The Latin term *hostillarius* applied to him, is explained as alluding to his attaching himself to one of the Hostels.



law of nature, that marriage breaks for ever the ties between a fellow and his fellowship; that rule and that statute were violated; Cranmer was again elected a fellow of his old college, thus "forming a precedent² in himself, if that may be called a precedent which has none to follow it³." The Master and Fellows were desirous again to have their old companion for his towardliness in learning; the old MS. says, "tantus erat amor omnium in hominem pium et doctum." In 1523 he took the degree of D.D. in the 34th year of his age. In the mean while he had tutorial duties in College, and was appointed by the University, Examiner for Degrees. "He excellently behaved there:—before his time there were many unworthy scholars who scrambled up to the highest degrees, whose scarlet gowns might seem to blush for their wearer's ignorance⁴." Cranmer put a stop to this system, and would allow the admission of none to degrees, who were not worthy of them, having a special regard to an acquaintance with the holy Scriptures. In this delicate duty however he acted with so much gentleness and moderation, "that many of those, whose graces for degree had been stopped by him,

² The following extract from a letter in a collection in Catharine Hall, shows that later the thing was not considered impossible.

I have a request to you, wherein you will further oblige me. Tis this. Since God hath taken away my dear wife, and both my sonnes need not y^e services either of mother or nurse; and the little comfort I have in my publique ministry in this place, where I am now seated, though it be rated in y^e King's bookes 22^{li} for y^e first fruites: I am therefore resolved if, y^e Lord will, to putt my selfe into a monastery, and to liue a Collegiate life. I cannot expect it in yo^r learned Society; it is an hon^{or} aboue expression of thanks you have done my sonne, in what yo^r intentions are, when time shall serve, as your Br. Lawe, was pleased to tell me; for w^{ch} kindnes, my Authority, prayers, and endeavours shall be vsed to render him meete, and when you shall require him, I shall present him to you and yo^r Society. That wherein I desire your favo^r to me is, that if vpon yo^r comendation any Colledge will give me a fellowship, I shal thanke you, and serve that Society with all obedience, modesty, and industry according to y^e lawes of it. This is yt I desire of you: and with my Hearty loue to Mr. Gouge, and Mr. Blackall, and rest I know not, I rest,

S^r,

Your most affectionate freind

and humble servant, H. WOTTON.

March 16, 1679.

³ Fuller.

⁴ Fuller Abel redivivus, or the dead yet speaking.

returned afterwards to thank him; because preferring rather to displease them to hurting them, the gentle check that he gave them occasioned them greater diligence in the race of learning⁵: a course of proceeding we should strongly recommend to those to whom the examiners of the present day "seeking rather to displease than to hurt" have applied the same gentle cheque.

About this time (1523) the cause of the king's divorce and the question "whether or no a man may marry his brother's wife" were proposed to be debated by six of the most learned men of each University. The choice of Cranmer among the number came about in this manner. While the plague was raging at Cambridge, he resided at Waltham, employing himself in the education of a gentleman's sons. During that time, he chanced to meet with some belonging to the Court, and the conversation turned upon the prevailing topic of the day, the king's divorce: of all casual conversations this perhaps is the most eventful that ever occurred. The observations of Cranmer were reported to the king, and drew from Henry the strong though homely remark "that Cranmer had got the right sow by the ear." Cranmer was called to Court, and returned no more as a resident to his humble rooms. This was in 1528, when he was of the mature age of 39. The rest of Cranmer's life is matter of public history, and as such does not come within our proposed limits.

It does not appear that in after life Cranmer visited his College or the University: nor that he ever wrote or talked of the events of his early life. Laud appears to have had his College continually in his thoughts both in prosperity and adversity: and Ridley in his noble and affectionate farewell⁶ (one of the most beautiful passages in our language) has made most affectionate mention of "Cambridge, his loving mother and tender nurse," and called to memory "the orchard, the walls, the butts and the trees of Pembroke, mine own dear College." Cranmer was of a different temperament from either of them, and his was in many respects a different position.

Certainly never was man placed in a more precarious situation. From the time he was called to power, scarce a day dawned, in which

⁵ Abel redivivus.

⁶ Foxe's Martyrs, Ridley.

he had not reason to fear for his own life: and to feel that the dear object of his life's cares and hopes, the Church of England, was in imminent peril and danger. He was besides of a melancholy disposition, and no doubt those serious apprehensions pressed heavily on him and drove out all recollections and retrospects. We might put into his mouth with some modification the words attributed by an accomplished writer to a very different character, "I will not say that since I entered into the King's service I have not had some proud and happy moments; but I can say that I have never known the blessing of one tranquil hour." This may account for what we have remarked above.

It may be observed here, what an admirable school Cambridge must then have been for training men to the active duties of life. Cranmer resided almost exclusively in College from his early admission till his 40th year. He lived as if he had to spend the rest of his life there, fulfilling the duties of the College and the University. Yet when taken from the cloister and the society of Students and Doctors, and placed at once in the full glare of the palace, princes and courtiers; when raised from the comparatively humble duties of a teacher to the highest office, and called upon to conduct the most difficult negotiations, he was not found wanting. He played a great part with the first men of a great age. Much doubtless may be attributed to the man; there must nevertheless have been much in the system of the University and the relation in which it stood to what is called by way of distinction "the world." His rise appeared to be the effect of political causes, but the real cause was his character, which made him the instrument adapted to those conjunctures. He shines in our Church's History as one of its greatest ornaments. Though his conduct was not always free from reproach, we ought to bear in mind in what troubled times he lived and how difficult a part he had to play in them. His death will well challenge comparison with that of any philosopher of ancient times, and illustrates the practical influence of Christianity; "the heathen" says a modern writer⁷ "looked on death without fear, the Christian exults in it." And to Cranmer may be applied what has

⁷ Bulwer.

been said of another⁸ celebrated Martyr that “neither did Mutius suffer his hand to be burnt so patiently as (Cranmer) endured the burning of his whole body, nor did Socrates drink the hemlock as cheerfully as (Cranmer) submitted to the fire.”

There are three portraits of Cranmer at Jesus College. One in the Master's Lodge; one in the Hall, valuable as being a copy by Sir J. Reynolds; the other in the Combination Room: from this last the etching presented is taken. The painting claims to be an original; it is exactly like the frontispiece to Strype's life of the Archbishop, which is said to be done after a picture by Holbein:—it is 17 in. by 12 in. in breadth. This painting was presented to the College by Lord Middleton who married one of the Cartwrights of Opington, in Notts., who were related to Cranmer by marriage. The engraved portrait of the Archbishop in Thoroton's History of Notts. was taken at the expence of Mr. Cartwright “in taciti præsulis simul et martyris memoriam” from this Painting. It has however probably no advantage over the others in point of likeness. All the portraits of Cranmer are remarkably alike. There is no historical face that is better known; no features more fully impressed upon the mind of every one who takes an interest in the portraits of English worthies. In all of them there is the same anxious, troubled, thoughtful, yet mild and amiable expression.

There are several other portraits of Cranmer.

One in the British Museum—presented by Gen. Michell of Banfield Hall—is by Gilbert Fleck.

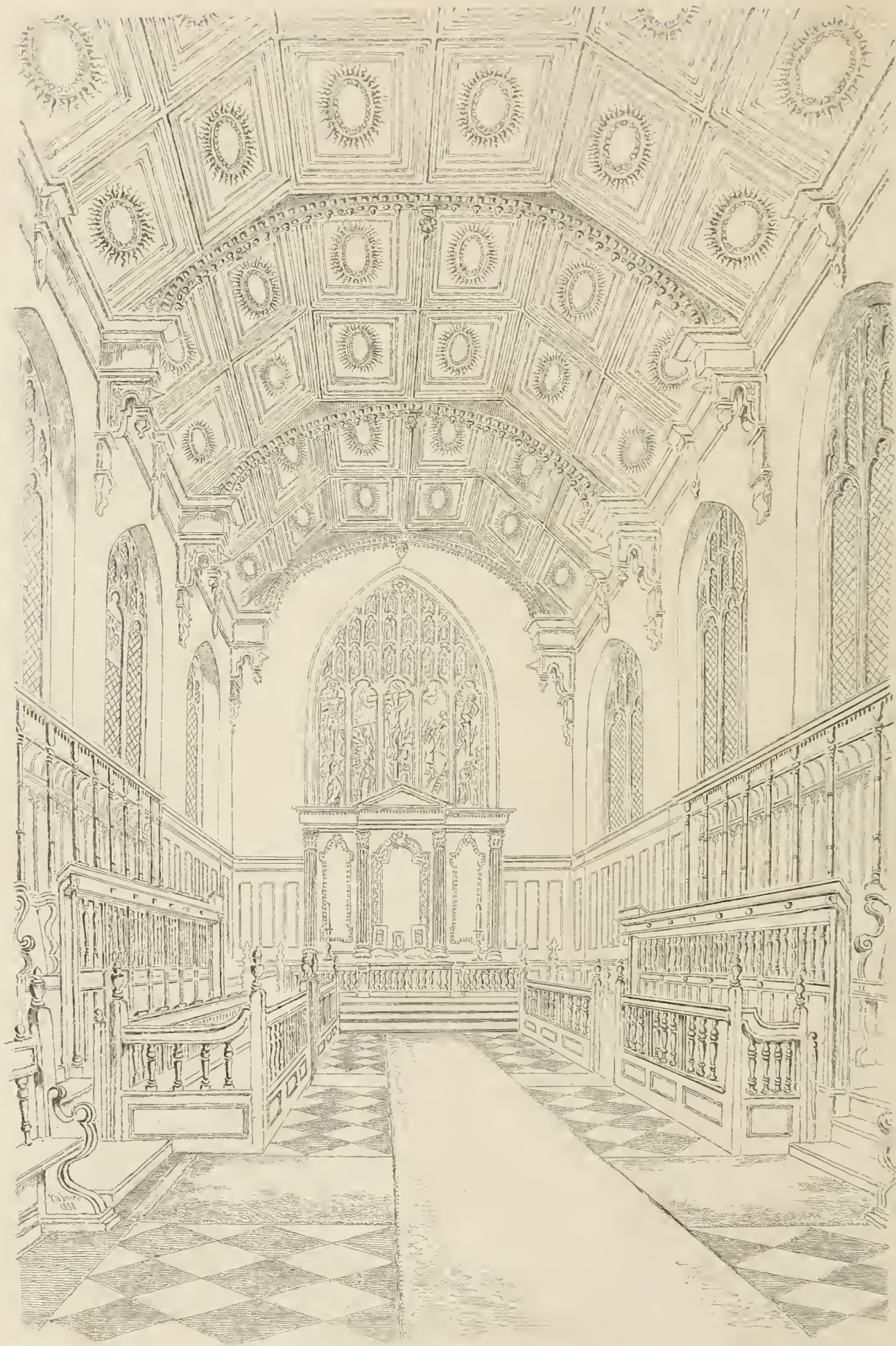
Another, like the former and well worth inspection, is in the possession of Mrs. Cranmer of Quendon Hall, Essex. It claims to have Hans Holbein for its author, as having been painted by him expressly for the family; it was certainly in the possession of one of the family a century ago.

There is also one in the Hall of the Castle at Durham and in the Palace at Lambeth. In the Heroologia, Granger's biographical History, there is a representation of him differing from other portraits in showing a long beard: this is probably intended as the portrait of him in his last imprisonment⁹.

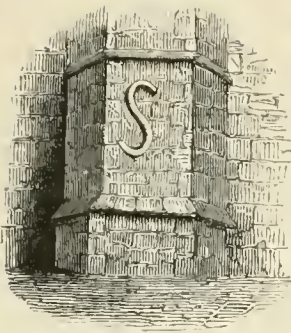
A. B. C.

⁸ Jerome of Prague.

⁹ Strype's Life. Ch. xxi.



ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.



T. PETER'S COLLEGE, late commonly called PETERHOUSE, was founded A.D. 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, styled 'Mæcenatum signifer,' who took his name from a village so called in the county, nine miles S.E. of Cambridge. The Royal assent to the plan of founding this, the first College, is among the Records in the Tower:—it is in Latin and may be rendered thus:

Edward by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitania—to all to whom these presents come, health. The renowned leader of the Hebrew nation, whom the Almighty God did distinguish with the privilege of wisdom from above far beyond the capacity of human understanding, when he had permission to ask what he would choose, carefully considering that wisdom did prevail in every earthly matter, desired it to be granted him; prudently anticipating that every good would most likely follow. Wherefore it becomes royal goodness, instructed by the best examples, readily to give its assent towards the successful prosecution of designs by which men may be made wise for the benefit of the commonwealth, by whose prudence the government in Church and State may be provided for; and in them, by the exercise of mental application, learning, the servant of wisdom, may be enlarged.

We therefore being advised that the Right Rev. Father, Hugh Bp. of Ely, hath conceived the laudable purpose of substituting students in the room of the secular brethren of his hostile of St. John¹ in Cambridge, who should through their whole course follow the rule of the Oxford men, who are called Scholars of Merton, studying² in Cambridge; we gravely weighing with ourselves that out of the study of this kind, through the elevation of wisdom, manifold advantages may issue, do give our Royal assent to the aforesaid substitution change

¹ A mistake for *St. Peter*; but it does not appear whether on the part of Hare who copied the writing (MS. 292. Cai. Coll.) or in the original document.

² The construction allows us to suppose these scholars of Merton were settled in Cambridge; in which case, reference may be made to the place now bearing the title 'School of Pythagoras' but formerly called Merton Hall.

or transfer being made for the above mentioned reason; not willing by this act that the alms-giving to the poor who flock to that Hospital, which was of old appointed by the holy men former Bishops of the Church of Ely, should be in any degree robbed. In testimony of which we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

In my own presence at Bury,

Nov. 23, in the 9th year of our reign.

This College had, for about 350 years, no Chapel of its own, and the daily services were conducted in the adjoining church of Little St. Mary's. Matthew Wren, when Master of the College, began the design of building a Chapel; and under his superintendence the present building was completed A.D. 1632. An account of the ceremony³, written in Latin according to the fashion of that time, is preserved in an old manuscript⁴ in the Library of Caius College, the title of which is as follows:

Σὺν Θεῷ.

Anno Dom. M.DC.XXXII. Mart. xvii. Dominica Q^a Quadragesimæ, adest Cantabrigiæ in Coll. S^{ti} Petri R^{ctus} in Christo Pater D^s. Franciscus White, D. Episcopus Eliensis, et D. Regi ab eleemosynis ejusdem Coll: Visitator, atque (jure prædecessorum Episcoporum Eliensium, inde ab Hugone de Balsham) ffundator.

The whole Ceremony of Consecration is then minutely described. About eight o'clock in the morning the Bishop appeared in his Episcopal robes, before the door of the newly built Chapel, accompanied by his vicar-general, Dr Thomas Eden, and by the Master of the College, Matthew Wren, together with the Fellows and Students of the College. The Bishop having, according to form, enquired the cause for which they were met, the Master delivered to him a paper containing the reasons which had induced the College to build the new Chapel; this paper was read aloud by Mr. William Stirrup the Registry's deputy.—It set forth the inconveniences arising from the use of the neighbouring Church⁵ as

³ In the same volume is an account of the consecration of the Chapel of Risley in Derbyshire (1632), and in Baker's MSS.—of the consecration of the Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Norwich.

⁴ MSS. 291. It is copied in Baker, Vol. ii.

⁵ It may be observed that this resource was used in several other cases: thus the students at Gonville Hall went to Prayers in St. Michael's Church. The Chapel was an appendage proper to the *College*.

a College Chapel, specifying the irksomeness of having to go outside the College walls in the winter time before sunrise, and after sunset in the evening; and the opportunity thereby afforded to the more disorderly members of the College (*male feriatis tenebrionibus*) of extending their rambles through the town during the rest of the evening.—It further noticed the interference of the Parochial Services with those of the College on Sundays and holy days; more especially as respected the celebration of the Sacrament at Canonical hours. The document concluded with a supplication to the Bishop to accede to the wishes of the College, by consecrating the new Chapel, and declares the holy purpose of the work in very striking terms,—

“S. S. Trinitatem humillime venerantur clementer ut accipere dignetur piorum hominum donaria, suas quoque ipsorum gratias et operas et universum hoc opus.”

The first body buried in the Chapel, was of Samuel Horne, in 1634, who has been thus commemorated:—

Primus erat vivus qui implevit voce capellam,
Et qui defunctus corpore primus erat.

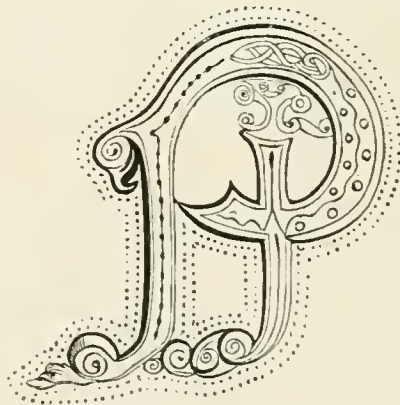
When these religious walls arose,
His voice first thrilled the nave;
The first, he found from life's sad woes
Within these walls a grave.

This ceremonial, like other great occasions, was celebrated in poetry:—the College itself supplied the poet. Crashaw was then residing, and wrote a set of hexameters on the subject, which is to be found in his works under the title *Votiva domus Petrensis pro domo Dei*, wherein he thus exhorts to aid the work,

———— Seis ipse volucres
Quæ rota volvat opes; has ergo hic fige perennis
Fundamenta domus petrensi in rupe; suamque
Fortunæ sic deme rotam. Seis ipse procaces
Divitias quam prona vagos vehat ala per Euros;
Divitiis illas, age, deme volueribus alas,
Facque sinus nostras illis sit nidus ad aras:
Remigii ut tandem pennas melioris adeptæ
Se rapiant Dominumque suum super æthera secum.

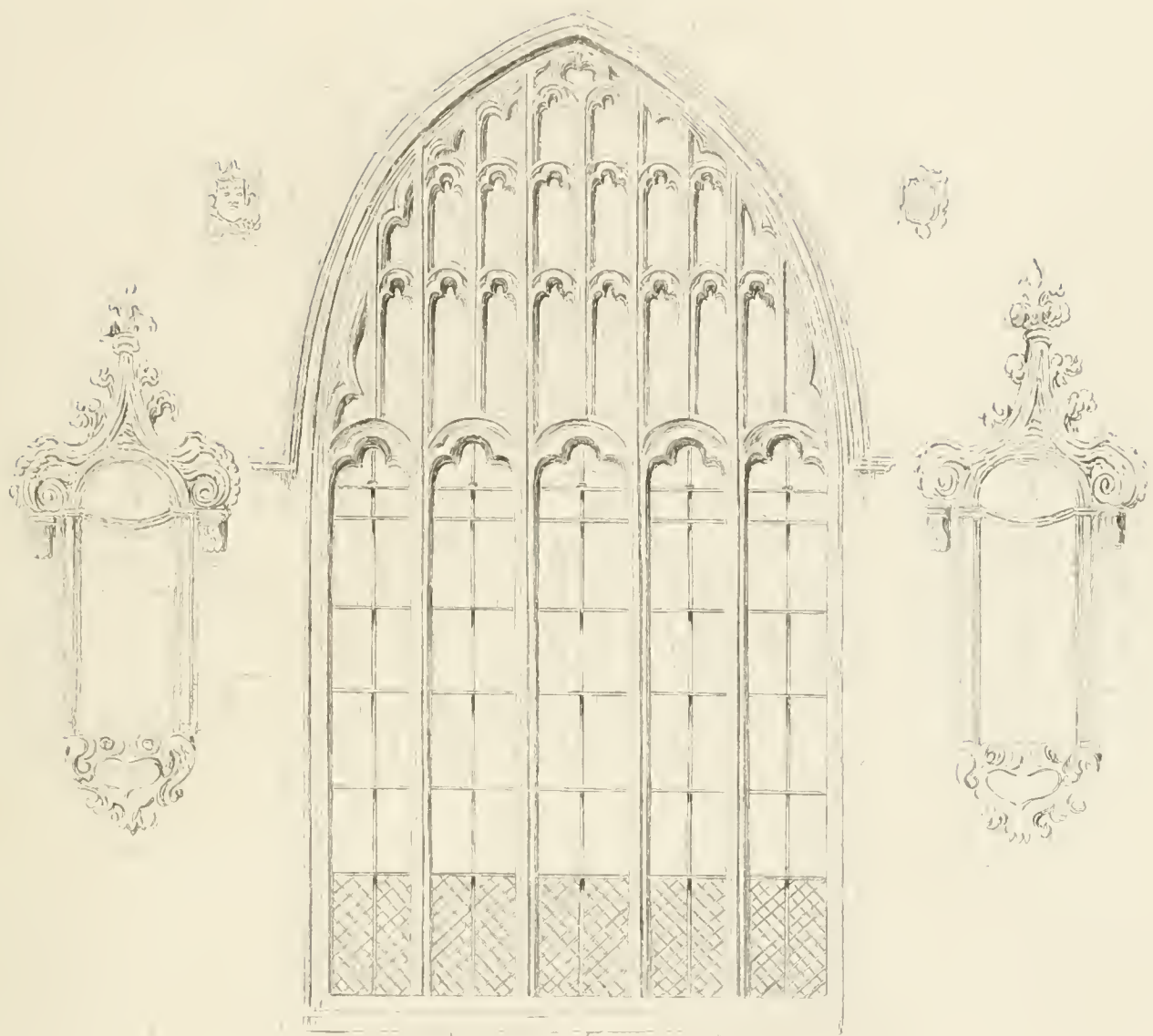
Thou know'st the wheel whose giddy turns dispense
 The fleeting wealth of silver, gold, and pence;
 Seize then this wealth, and here, without delay,
 Erect a mansion that shall last for aye;
 And thus from Fortune take her wheel away.
 Thou know'st too well upon how swift a wing
 Down the East wind our restless riches spring:
 Haste, of their speedy plumage strip the ore,
 And bid them still our altars hover o'er;
 Until on holier pinions they shall rise,
 And bear themselves, their Lords, above the skies.

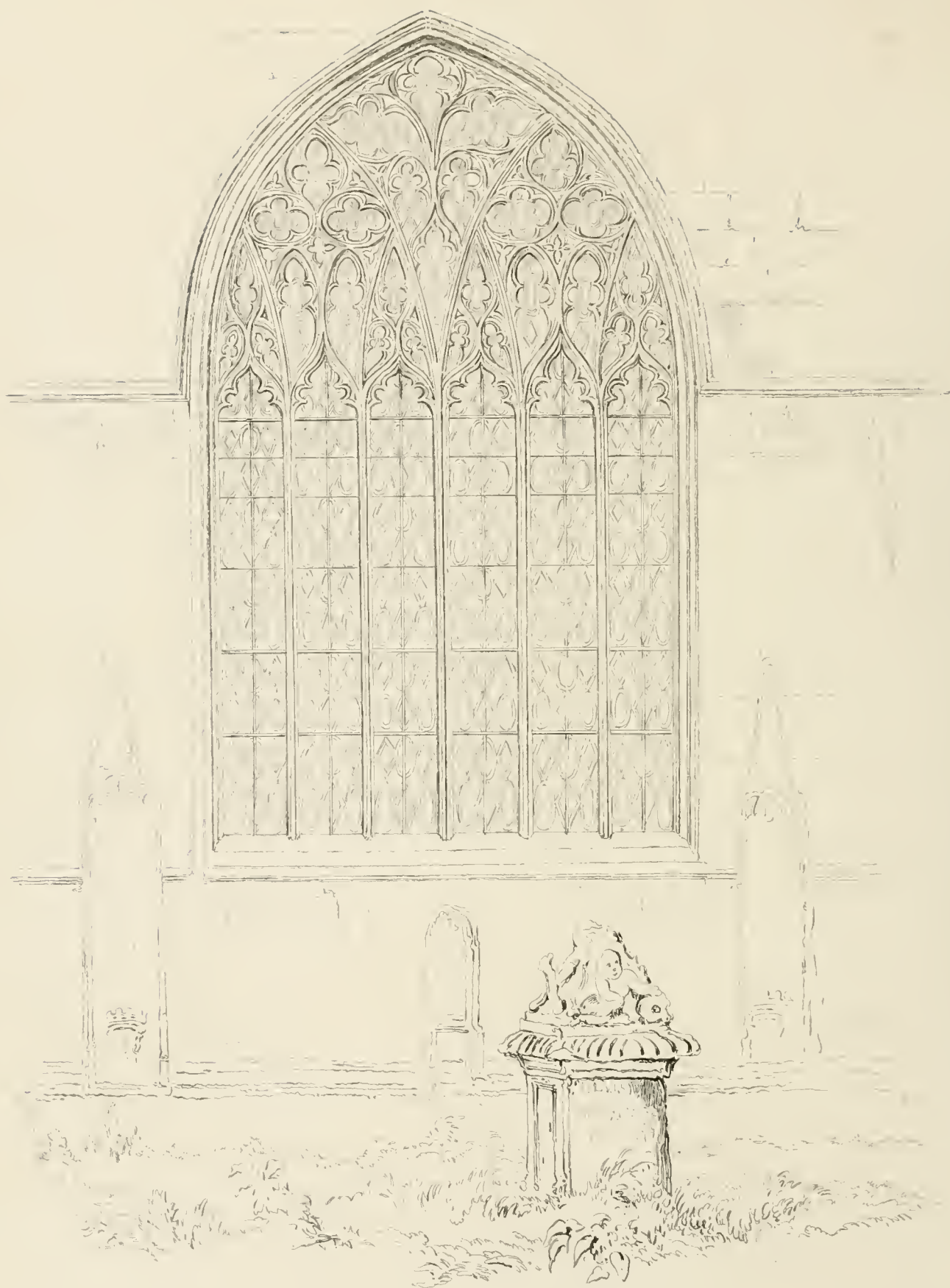
Of the Building we shall say nothing, but that the visitor will not admire the style; since it is most probable he cannot look with admiration upon Gothic like this very much debased, as will be seen by the contrast offered in the engraving of the window of the Church of St. Mary the Less; yet he will be much pleased with the interior, and acknowledge that it merits high praise as a pattern of order and good preservation. It is to be regretted that the College does not present to the street something better than a brick wall. In this iron age they might at least substitute a handsome palisade or stockade of that material—if they could not revive the design, for which Andrew Perne left money, of erecting “a fair gate in the middle like St. John's Gate-house.”





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MEMOIR OF A PHYSICIAN.

WILLIAM BUTLER was born at Ipswich in the year 1533. He was of Clare Hall, of which College he became a Fellow. He commenced practice as a physician in Cambridge, and was commonly known by the title of *Doctor* Butler, although he never proceeded to the degree of M.D. Before his time the practice of medical science in England was in a very rude and imperfect state; he, however, seems to have effected great improvements in it, and was reputed one of the first physicians of the age.

He is said to have been the first Englishman who brought in the use of Galenical and Chemical physie, to the great benefit of his patients. His sagacity was remarkable in discovering the existence of those symptoms of approaching death which are developed in the countenance, and are known to physicians by the term *facies Hippocratica*. It was this quickness that enabled him when called in to attend Prince Henry, son of James I. to perceive at the first glance the hopelessness of the case; and under this impression he got out of the way that he might not have to prescribe for him.

As a proof of his great reputation in practice, may be mentioned what is related of Sir Thomas Bodley, when "he was come to his last cast," that "having run over all the best Physitians of London he was still disheartened at not being able to get Butler of Cambridge to come to him, not so much as to speak with him; for he says, words cannot cure him and he can do nothing else to him¹."

Another testimony² is to this effect,—“as for men he never kept any, nor apprentices for his business, nor any maid, but a foole: and yet

¹ Winwood, Memorials, iii. 429. See also Granger Biographical Hist. i. 206; and Life of Ferrar in Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, Vol. v. p. 84.

² Wittie, preface to translation of Primrose's popular errors in physie.

his reputation (35 years after his death) was still so great, that many empyrics got credit among the vulgar by claiming relation to him as having served him and learned much from him."

He was a most eccentric character; by an anonymous biographer he has been set down as an 'intolerable humourist.' Against persuasion and entreaty he was obstinate to a degree, and could only be brought round by a well-timed pleasantry or actual threats. It is related that on one occasion when sent for by King James I. to attend him at Newmarket, he insisted on turning back after having accomplished half the journey, and it was necessary to bring him by main force. His demeanour was uncouth and surly, in which point he was imitated by many professional aspirants of that time, who like all other imitators, failed in the object: the rudeness was too broad a feature to miss, but the humour of the character, which alone could qualify the burden so as to make it bearable, was less easy to hit. A successful rival however at last seems to have presented himself to our age: the popular reputation of Abernethy will probably suggest itself to the reader as a parallel to the above description.

Butler was a good benefactor to Clare Hall: among other gifts³ to that College, was a chalice with a cover of beaten gold weighing 300 oz., and worth £300. sterling. He died January 29, 1618, in the 83rd year of his age; and was buried in the south side of the Chancel of St. Mary's Church, where his monument⁴ still remains bearing a long inscription, in verse and prose, concluding with this hyperbolical injunction,—“Abi, viator, et ad tuos reversus narra te vidisse locum in quo Salus jacet:” which Fuller observes “might have served for Joseph of Arithmathea to have inscribed on the monument of the Saviour.”

His Will is given by Baker⁵, whence it appears that he only advanced in graduation as far as licentiate, which he became Oct. 28, 1572. He gave all his Books to the Library of his College, except Tome III. of Ludovicus Morcatus, which he left to his sole executor John Crane, “for his private use,” with all his *smaller* books. To the College he

³ Benefactors' Book.

⁴ Described in Blomfield. Collect. Cantab. p. 92.

⁵ Harl. MSS. 7049.

also left a sum of 260 pounds to purchase “a very substantial and fair Communion cup, of the most purest and finest gold that can be found. Upon the outside of the Cup, in some convenient place within a blue azure ground, shall be graven two sentences, one over the other. The first is this, ‘Caro mea vere est cibus, et sanguis meus vere est potus.’ Under that this speech shall be sett—‘Verba quæ loquor vobis, Spiritus et vita sunt.’ In the bottome of this cup round about the circle shall be graved in letters of gold upon the ground of blue azure, this speech—Datum Collegio in Christianæ fidei testimonium.”

The two following letters⁶ in reply to applications made to him by Paull Tompson when “in Cambridge Castle for clippinge of gould” will illustrate the above description of character.

“Your giddie-headed phantastique fiddling fingers and scribbling pen, directed by the quicke motion of your quicksilver brayne, without penetancy, pretending pietie, practizinge pollice, will bringe you to a violent end: you live onlie by witt, and have taken a wronge and a sinister course; his majestie sayth, *curæ loquuntur leves ingentes stupent*: for yf you had beene *inwardlie* sorry, you would have used fewer words, beene astonished and lie quietlie, like a forsaken, a desolate, a forlorne and a mortified creature; whereas nowe, by your externall shewe, you indanger yourself, make your frends to weepe and your enemyes to laughe at your grosse absurd and ridiculous foolishnes. St. Paul’s calling was immediatlie from God and was miraculous; yours is but a darke shaddowe of immitacon; a type, a colour, a counterfeit figure of his conversion; your pragmaticall and pollicicke witt will double your crime; *Simulata sanctitas, duplex iniquitas*. You worke by uncertentie and unluckie meanes and fondlie derogate from the king’s favour and mercy: for as God our Saviour, in savinge our souls, will admitt of no partaker for our salvation, no more christian kings and princes, which represent the livelie ymage of God vppon earth, will joyne with partakers in savinge the life of the bodie of greivous offenders, or malefactors: it is the Psalme, *miserericordia domini supra omnia opera ejus*: and in the Evangelist, *misericordes estote, sicut pater vester misericors est*. Likewise the kinge, by his examples, is good and mercifull. To be brieve, deale honestlie and plainlie; leave pollicie and hipocrisie; confesse your offence humbly and submitt yourselfe intirely to the king’s mercy; prostrate yourselfe at his majesties feet, deelyne the vengeance to come and appeale from the lawe in which is no comfort, to the throne and seat of his grace and mercie; and remember the historian’s speech—*Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est*. Once more I say leave your toyes, skittishe pride, and stay your wisdom, and in all humillitie take your death which you have justlie deserved, and (if it come) most patientlie, *et omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum; grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora*. You are no prisoner to Kinge Harry, that

⁶ Bowtell’s MSS.

rude bruit and monster of crueltie, or that blacke grisled beard and grimme Saturn, like to ronge and ragged Hunx the great beare of Parris garden, but you live under a gracious mercifull prince, defender and patron of religion and learninge;—confesse your fault and crave merey; other wayes I must conclude *respondent ultima primis*. As you have alwayes lived a conceited wizard, so now you will dye a nynnyhammer foole.

Your very lovinge frend grieved

at your fall, and pittieinge your miserie.

W. BUTLER.

A COPIE OF A SECOND LETTER FROM MR. BUTLER TO PAWL TOMPSON
IN THE CASTLE.

“The Kinge heares you tearme your selfe *Parson of the Castle*: how he takes it, you may heare hereafter; *nemo laeditur nisi a seipso*. Wright no more for I am weary.

The motto uppon *Senior Cornuto*

Demon languebat, tunc monachus esse volebat;
Demon convaluit, Demon vt ante fuit.

The Devill was sicke, then he a Monk would bee.
The Devill was well againe. the divell a monke was hee.

Dicite justitiam moniti et non temnere divos.

To binde my selfe by word for Jewes, fraud jeerethe at simplicitie;
No false forsworne or foolish priest can gull me so in pollicie.
A Politician is a verball wise man, and a reall asse;
Fynde him once and never trust him more.

Mr. Merry tells me you have cleared yourselfe by othe religiouslie, and therefore the widdowe *Woulfe*, her sonne and mother have sworne and vowed sollempnlie that for your truth and honestie they will move the Kinge most humbly for your life and libertie.

By willfull perjury to oppresse a poore widdowe will be heard in the ears of God and the kinge; *te sequitur Nemesis sanguinolenta manu*: flatter not yourselfe, for your oth will not justifie you, *sub ore duorum aut trium testium stet omne verbum*.

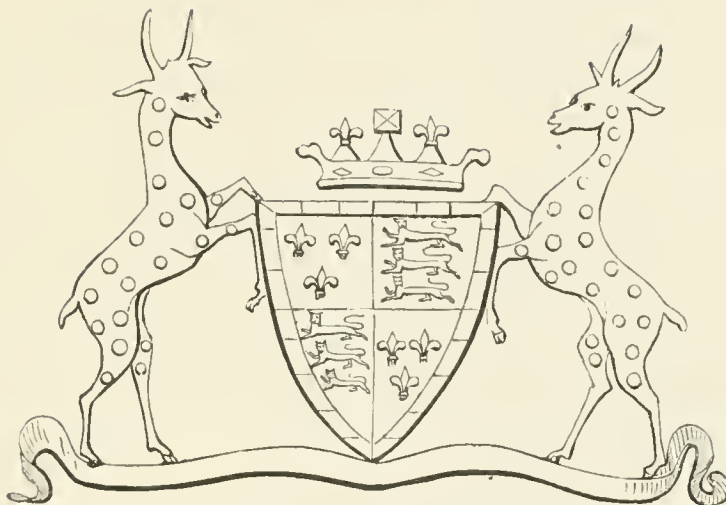
O thou foolishhe Pawle, who hath bewitched thee.

Plutareke saith, *gravissimus est morbus non habere sensum doloris*.”

W. BUTLER.

a. P.

FOUNDERS. III.



King Edward III.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 4th Son. — Catharine Swinford.

John Beaufort,
Duke of Somerset,
Legitimated with his Brothers
by act of Parliament,
temp. Hen. V.

= Margaret Holland.

Cardinal Beaufort
and other issue.

Henry Beaufort,
Earl of Somerset.

John Beaufort,
Duke of Somerset.

= Margaret
Beauchamp.

Edmund
=

Margaret Beaufort,
Countess of Richmond and
Derby, Foundress of
Christ's and St. John's
Colleges, Cambridge.

Edmund Tudor,
Earl of Richmond.

Issue,
present Dukes
of Beaufort.

King Henry VII.
Progenitor of all the subsequent
Royal lines
of
England.

We head our notice of this illustrious Lady, foundress of two Colleges in this University, with her pedigree, which proves her also to have been in the two lines of Tudor and Stuart—the foundress of both the great Royal Stocks, which have reigned in England since her time.

Although the Countess of Richmond lived in times of the greatest political excitement, we are not in recollection that she was personally so far implicated in the interests of the great House of Beaufort as ever to have been in danger of her life or even in imprisonment, and this appears the more remarkable as her uncle Edmund, Duke of Somerset, was a determined supporter of the Lancastrian party and fell at the Battle of St. Albans, 1455, while her nephews Henry and Edmund, successively Dukes of Somerset, espousing actively the fortunes of the same faction fell ultimately, the first at the Battle of Exham, 1463, the latter at the Battle in Tewkesbury, the last contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster in 1471.

The death, without legitimate heirs, of the two last Dukes of Somerset placed her in the position of female representative of the illustrious House of Beaufort, and, in this character, she transmitted to her son Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. whatever claim to the throne could descend upon the line of Lancaster through the House of Beaufort.

It is well known to every reader of English History that “time-honoured Lancaster,” John of Gaunt, had an illicit amour with Catharine, the widow of Sir Hugh Swinford, and daughter and coheir of Sir Pain Roalt, Guienne King of Arms, and that after the birth of his children by her he was married to her. His children were legitimated by the Pope, and subsequently a patent granted them by King Richard II. 1397, which document was laid before the Parliament then sitting at Westminster, and was by them ratified and confirmed. It is a received opinion among all the historians of this country that this patent, thus rendered a law by Act of Parliament, contained a special reservation, excluding the legitimated line of Beaufort from any claim to the royal dignity. But a remarkable fact has recently been discovered touching this point. The patent as *originally* granted, and as it was *passed in*

Parliament, contained no such reservation ; but when Henry IV. confirmed this grant of Richard to the Earl of Somerset, in 1407, the words “*Excepta dignitate regali*” appear to have been added to the enrolment of the Grant on the patent Roll ; these words appearing on that document as an *interlineation*, and the difference in the ink and hand writing demonstrating that they were supplied at a subsequent period. In the exemplification by Henry IV. 1407, these words appear in their proper place which seems to bring this material alteration home to that monarch.

Probably we may consider the following remarks as explanatory of the circumstance. Henry IV. was the son of John of Gaunt and, perceiving that this grant to his father's illegitimate children might enable them to claim the throne in case of failure of his own line, assumed a power, which now, and indeed then, would have been held to be illegal, of adding a reservation to the grant of his predecessor, and of compelling one of the grantees to accept a confirmation of the grant with a limitation introduced into it on his own authority, and which had not formed part of the original instrument. It was overlooked, however, by Henry that the original grant had obtained the authority of an Act of Parliament, and consequently that he was no longer able to add to it any binding reservations by his own power, so that in a legal view this most important addition to the patent of Richard the Second is void of force ; and, in point of fact, under the legitimation of that King, the Earl of Richmond at the Battle of Bosworth did stand in the lawful attitude of heir to the line of Lancaster, and claimant to all the pretensions to the Throne which that House might possess. As Margaret, however, the illustrious subject of these remarks, seems to have escaped any of the personal dangers which we might naturally have supposed would have beset a life of such political importance and connexions, so, by a just retribution, she appears to have been silently excluded from any of the splendid positions which the course of events finally brought into her family ; she was living when Richard III. fell at Bosworth, but her son, whose regal claims were entirely derived, such as they were, through her—without the slightest regard to that important fact, ascended the Throne as a matter of course, and silently suppressed the claim of the

mother in the same breath by which he asserted his own claim to the crown, as derived from her. We must conclude that this circumstance arose as much from the necessity of placing the sceptre in such perilous times, in firm hands, as from any natural or, as this seems to have been, "vaulting ambition."

There is abundant proof that the Countess of Richmond lived constantly about the Court of her son in terms of the kindest feeling and happiest intimacy with the whole circle of the Royal family. Her residence was usually with the Queen. A letter from the Countess to the Queen's Chamberlain, the Earl of Ormond, which we subjoin, corroborates this impression, as it is marked by the easy air and customary chit-chat of one moving familiarly in the household. The Countess will be found to thank the Earl for some gloves—which, however, were too large for her; from which circumstance she infers, in joke, that possibly the ladies of the country, where he then was, were as large in their persons as they were elevated in their stations. She then acquaints him that the King and Queen and the Royal Family were well, adding that the Queen had been "a little crazed," but that she hoped she would soon be well. In this latter part of her letter however our illustrious Foundress will be seen to express her charitable wishes with less clearness than is now found among those who have been nurtured by her munificence.

"My Lord Chambyrlayn y thanke yow hertyly that ye lyste soo sone remebyr me w^t my glovys the whyche wer ryght good save they wer to myche for my hand y thynke the Ladyes y that partyes be gret Ladyes all and aceedyng to ther gret astate they have gret personage. As for news her y ame seure ye shall haue more seurete then y can send yow blessed be god the kyng the quene and all owre suet chyldryn be yn in good hele the quen hathe be a lytyll crazed but now she ys well god be thankyd her sykenes ys soo good as y wuld but y truste hastyly yt shall w^t godde grasse whom y pray gyve you good sped y your gret maters and bryng yow well and soone home wrety at Shene the xxv day of aprell

M. RYCHMOND.

*To my lord
The quenys Chambyrlayn.*

It may interest some of our Readers to be made acquainted with the form of a grant of wardship—a process in these days absolutely un-

known, but which enabled the monarchs of England, down to the time of Charles II. to exercise great tyranny over the minors throughout the kingdom.

Under the feudal system it was ruled as law that the custody of all minors vested in the superior lord of whom the estates were held. During the minority of the infant the estate usually was sequestered for the purposes of the lord, and not unfrequently the minor, especially if a female, was contracted in marriage before she could speak for herself, frequently being subjected to espousals at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and even earlier. On these occasions the lady was handed over to some suitor often widely differing from her in years, and not seldom was so transferred for a pecuniary consideration. In the case of the wards of the crown it was usual for the powerful nobility or the favourites of the king to beg or purchase the minors in order to make a profit of them by connecting themselves with them, or by passing them in marriage to other parties.

By the death of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, in 1443, his daughter Margaret, of whom in these remarks we treat, became a minor of three years of age, whereupon the king availed himself of this event to confer a substantial reward by granting her in ward to Michael de Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and afterwards created Marquis and Duke of the same county; and who, as is well known, was finally beheaded off Dover in a small boat. What became of her after this event till her marriage with Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond we have not seen; probably however she was made the subject of a pecuniary transaction, since at the early age of fifteen she produced King Henry VII. to her husband, an event which, in this climate, is not usually contemplated or desiderated by ladies of that time of life. We add the grant of her wardship below.

BY THE KING.

Right Reverend fader in God Right trusty and Right wel be loved we grete you wel.
And for asmoche as oure Cousin the Duc of Somerset is now late passed to Godde mercy

the whiche hath a doughter and heir to succede after hym of ful tender age called Margarete, we considering the notable services that oure cousin therl of Suffolk hath doon unto us, and tendering hym therfore the more spially as reson wol, hane of oure grace and espialle propre mocion and mere deliberation graunted unto hym to haue the warde and mariage of the said Margarete without ony thing, therfore unto us or oure heires yelding, wherefore we wol and charge yôu that unto oure said cousin of Suffolk ye do make upon this oure graunte oure lres patente souffisant in lawe and in deue forme. And that ye faille not hereof, as we specially truste you, and as ye desire to do unto us singuleir plesir, and that ye sende unto us oure said lres patente seeled by the berer of thees, lating you wite that ye shall hereafter at suche tyme as ye come unto oure presence haue such warrant for youre discharge in this behalve, as shall be souffisant unto you and as the eas requireth, Yeven under oure signet at oure Castel of Berkhamptede the laste day of May.

To the Right Reverend fader in God oure Right trusty and Right wel beloved tharchebisshop of Caunterbury oure Chancellr of Englande.

The armorial distinctions used by Margaret were those of her family the house of Beaufort, namely France and England quarterly within a bordure gobonnè argent and azure; we have placed her coat at the beginning of this notice; her supporters were two antelopes spotted with bezants. There is nothing very remarkable in her bearings, except the regal character which attaches to them; however we will mention in this place a question that has arisen, as to the real object intended to be represented by the Fleur de Lys¹ of France. A large body of heraldic learning has contended that the Fleur de Lys was never meant to designate any thing more than the flower of the water flag, which it is now supposed to represent; and they add that the small river Lys² flowing through the country of the Franks is very productive of this plant. Another class of heralds however consider so humble a plant as much too poor an emblem for the mighty kingdom of France; and they have consequently seen in the Fleur de Lys a representation of a more warlike character, namely, spear-heads or tilting launces. While a third uniting antiquarian research with heraldic reading, insist that the Fleur

¹ Adopted after the marriage of Philip Augustus with Isabel of Hainault.

² Separating Artois and France from Flanders.

de Lys was originally meant to represent the hornet. This party assert that Pharamond, when he led his Franks into Gaul avowed his intention to sting as with a swarm of hornets the Romans out of that province; and that his banner was emblematic of this royal determination being a swarm of hornets proper in a blue field. In support of this legend it is to be observed that the antient bearing of France was, azure, semeè of Fleur de Lys or, the tinctures being the same; and the Fleur de Lys as now drawn is perhaps more like a hornet, of the two, than a lily; it is also certain that down to the time of Charlemagne the hornet, or as it has ignorantly been styled the bee, was a usual bearing of the French monarchs; and when Napoleon Bonaparte opened in later days, the sepulchre of Charlemagne, that Emperor was found to have been buried in royal robes powdered with golden hornets, or as the Intruder styled them, bees—and which gave occasion to the use of the bee as a regal ornament, during the short time in which he subsequently occupied the French throne. It is very probable the Fleur de Lys is derived from Pharamond and his hornets, and if so, excepting the Austrian Eagle, which is evidently borrowed from Rome, the French emblems are probably the oldest now in use in Europe. The bezants on the antelopes of the Countess of Richmond represent golden coins so called because struck at Constantinople (Byzantium). Our ancestors became acquainted with this currency when engaged in the crusades, and, in the spirit common among semi-barbarous tribes, frequently ornamented their persons with these coins, which they obtained either by direct spoliation, or as the ransom of such of the Saracen nobility as they might have conquered. Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, was thrice married, first, as already stated, to Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond; secondly, to Sir Henry Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham; and thirdly, to Thomas Stanley Earl of Derby; she had however only one child, Henry Tudor, afterwards King Henry VII.

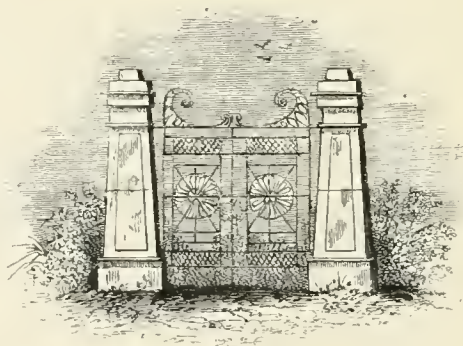
We present our readers with an outline of her Tomb; it is curious as giving us an early instance of the Grecian pilaster, then just beginning to supersede the Gothic column and arch. The inscription is as follows:

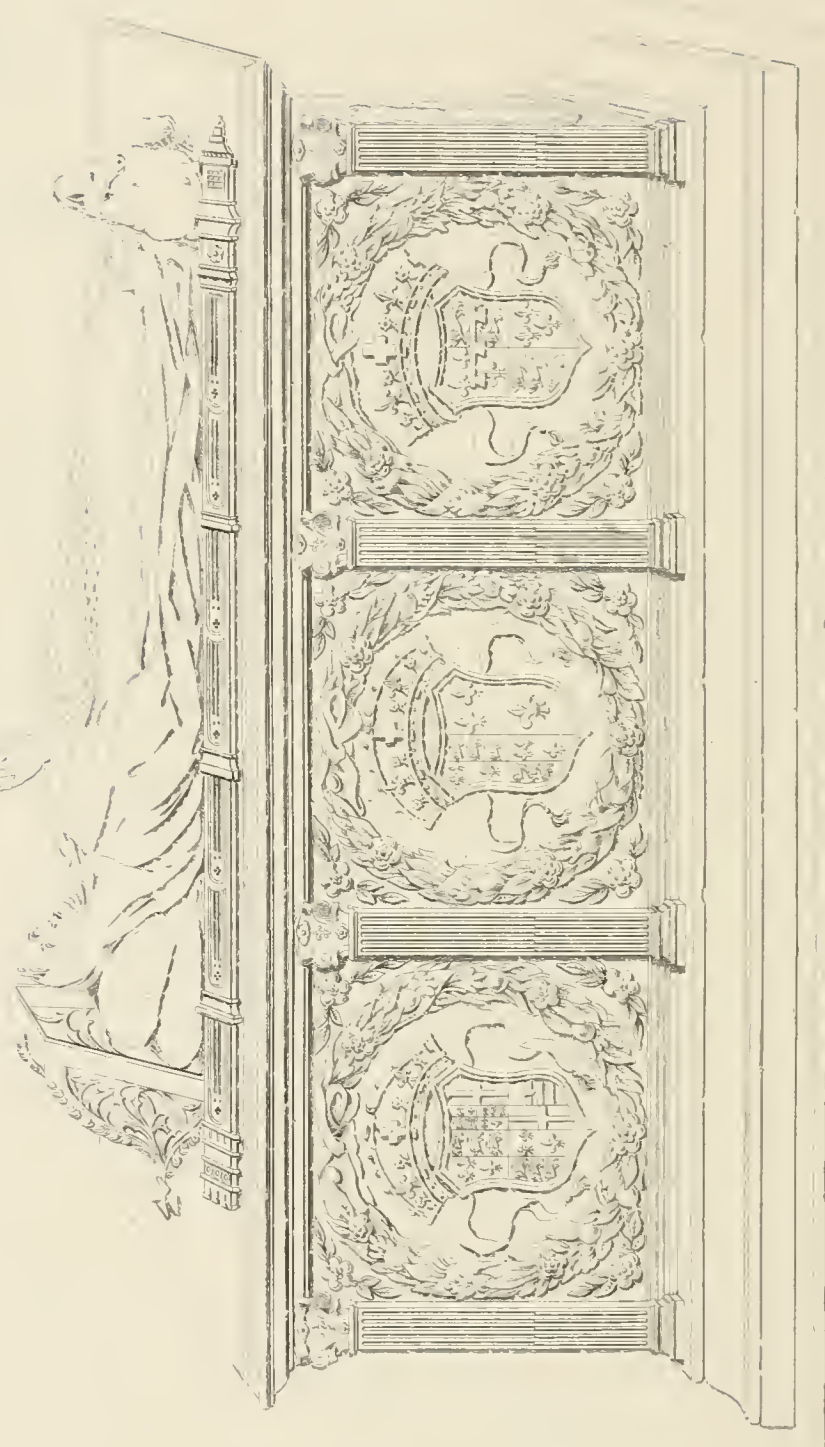
MARGARETÆ · RICHEMONDIÆ · SEPTIMI · HENRICI · MATRI · OCTAVI ·
 AVIÆ · QUÆ · STIPENDIA · CONSTITUIT · TRIB · HOC · CŒNOBIO ·
 MONACHIS · ET · DOCTORI · GRAMMATICES · APUD · WYMBORN · PERQ ·
 ANGLIAM · TOTAM · DIVINI · VERBI · PRÆCONI · DVOB · ITEM · INT-
 ER-PRÆTIB · LITTERAR · SACRAR · ALTERI · OXONIIS · ALTERI ·
 CANTABRIGIÆ · UBI · ET · COLLEGIA · DUO · CHRISTO · ET · IOANNI ·
 DISCIPULO · EIUS · STRUXIT · MORITUR · AN · DOMINI ·

MDIX · III · KAL · IVLII ·

R. W.

N. B. The Excerpta Historica and Sandford's Genealogical History, are the principal authorities used in this memoir. See also Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. 231-7. ed. Park:—and a Gresham Prize Memoir—the life of Margaret Beaufort by Caroline Amelia Halsted, 1837.





MILTON'S MULBERRY-TREE, AND BUST, IN CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

WE are not of the number of those who look upon Milton's tree with that reverential awe with which it is regarded by some of its visitants: It is well when faith can so far hold its possession of the mind as to present a more vivid impression to the imagination through the medium of some sensible image, than could be produced without such aid. It was thus that the ancient Persian adored the Sun as the visible image of the Deity and, in humble prostration before the God of day, did but acknowledge, through him, the eternal source of Light and Life. But we confess it is beyond our capacity to associate very distinctly the immortal Bard with a decayed tree, which, now some two hundred years old, may *or may not* have been stuck in the ground, when a helpless twig, by his hand,

Seris factura nepotibus umbram.

An apple-tree at Pembroke College boasts the venerable Ridley as its foster father or patron: a cedar, though dead, is allowed to stand a memorial of the botanist Martyn: a pear-tree once stood in the garden of Sidney College, which was said to owe its existence there to the Protector: Lausanne, every one knows, rejoices in Gibbon's acacia: and Olney Chace arrogates no little fame to itself from the presence of Cowper's oak. But why a tree in particular, so proverbially perishable as it is, should be thus, in defiance of common sense, grafted with the imperishable, by being selected as that object of nature on which, for a few years at most, to build our thoughts of the departed great, we cannot see:—why immortality should be linked to mortality, or the living thus Mezentius-fashion be hand and foot bound with the dead, we are at a loss to conceive. Suppose "the lucid Avon", for instance, preserved no better memorial of "nature's darling child" than his once far-famed

mulberry-tree¹; who would now perform a pilgrimage to Stratford?—or, if they did, well might the snuff box turned from its wood, and for which we were assured on the spot a hundred pounds had been refused, satisfy the cravings of such paltry curiosity. It is the parent earth itself that is hallowed, not the tree which feebly strikes its roots into its bosom:—it is the air around, the halo of glory which encircles the spot, and which will illumine the imaginative mind with a brighter flame where there is no visible object to obstruct the ray than where there is.

We have not the “ivy-mantled tower” in Madingley church-yard, and yet we are at no loss to catch in fancy’s ear the plainings of the moping owl, or listen abstractedly to the distant sheep-bell, or mark wistfully

The lowing herds wind slowly o’er the lea.

Why fasten on a solitary, and that an insignificant entity, the free ungovernable mind? Why chain down to the trunk of a tree, like Ariel locked up in his oak, the light spirit, which should wander at large through the boundless fields of space, following the mighty dead into airy regions far from mortal ken?

Who cannot trace Newton’s step in the cloisters of Trinity? and yet here is no apple-tree to stare at, with a model of the identical apple whose timely fall suggested to his mind the law by which worlds are kept in their course! Away then with that Popish superstition which can imagine a Calvary through a fragment of the *true Cross*, and is powerless to worship the Saviour in fervency, unless with the aid of a peep show locked up in a case and brought out only on holidays!

It is not difficult to sympathise with the soul which imbibes a rich stream of inspiration by gazing on a crucifixion by Raphael, or melts into feelings of holy rapture in the presence of a Madonna and Child by Carlo Dolci:—We can participate with the worshipper paying his adorations at the altar to an unseen Power, if he recal his wandering ideas by the aid of a beaming countenance

Painted in heavenly hues above,
With eyes of light and looks of love;
And placed upon that holy shrine,
To fix our thoughts on things divine.

¹ See Reed’s Shakspeare, Vol. i. p. 77.

Here indeed is no superstition, no Egyptian idolatry of a stock and a stone. The sense of veneration is heightened not lowered by such associations. And thus it is, or ought to be, in the case of that devotion with which we track the memory of bygone ages; the image will only be reflected in a kindred element. Let a well executed painting, a pencilled sketch, a statue, a bust, or even an authentic cast be placed before the eye and we can account for the enthusiasm with which the beholder shall catch fire at the sight, as he calls up, by the magical process, a new and distinct impression of the character before only dimly conceived. We here trace the Author in his lineaments, as we before conjectured the features from his works. Who can stand fronting the bust of Bacon, for example, and not bow to the comprehensive genius, the power of arrangement, the depth of thought, the perception of differences and resemblances, the acuteness of analogical reasoning, the philosophy of induction, which here present themselves in nature's unerring characters graven on his open, lofty, and spacious brow? Turning aside to the statue of Newton, are we deceived in detecting the accuracy of analysis, the might of abstraction, the independence of circumstances, the vigour of perception, the giant strength of intellect, which carried him above the path of men, while modest meekness taught him to walk humbly with his God. But stand we and gaze at a mulberry-tree till our eyes ache, and our legs weary, and what thought of a Milton or a Shakspeare does it suggest? It is by an effort, and a painful one, that we can even bring them together; it requires the power of a wizard summoning the indignant dead to his presence. What does the mulberry hint, except perhaps of a garden; but does that garden necessarily

Gales of blooming Eden bear?

or should we be reminded of Birnam's wood marching to Dunsinane, had the tree been planted by Shakspeare's hand, and not by that of his rival gardener?

But leaving this emblem of mortality to flourish or wither by itself, and betaking ourselves more wisely to the College Library, where, for lack of a statue, we may regale ourselves with an inspection of the original cast of Milton, we find at once food for speculation; and are not

ill paid for some minutes spent in a room, which, but for this gem, might be mistaken for a depository for lumber².

The history of the process by which the College of Milton came into possession of this treasure we subjoin below, regretting that we cannot announce it as being in the contemplation of the College to evoke a more durable and worthy effigy from such materials. Is it because the Bard lost the most precious of nature's blessings in the defence, as he himself says, though scarcely with a strict regard to fact, of "Liberty's sweet cause", that the present possessors of this relic are blind to the duty thus imposed upon them? Surely not. If Liberalism is the darling of the age we live in, where should they seek for a stouter advocate? If in admiration of Freedom, Civil and Religious, they would erect a Patron Saint to preside in their Hall;—where look for a nobler representative than in him whose entire life, if not his eyesight, was devoted to its service?

The Bust of Milton, in plaister, now in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, formerly belonged to Thomas Hollis, Esquire, of Corscombe, in the county of Dorset, who died in the year 1774. By him it was bequeathed to Thomas Brand, Esquire, of the Hyde in the county of Essex, who subsequently assumed the name of Hollis in addition to his own. By Mr. Brand Hollis it was bequeathed to the Reverend Dr. John Disney, of Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, near London; and finally by Dr. Disney to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The following memorandum, relative to the Bust, was left by Mr. Hollis, of Corscombe, dated July 30, 1757.

"For an original model in clay of the head of Milton, £9. 12s.—, which I intended to have purchased myself, had it not been knocked down to Mr. Reynolds, by a mistake of Mr. Ford, the auctioneer.—Note, about two years before Mr. Vertue died, he told me that he had been possessed of this head many years; and that he believed it was done by one Pierce, a sculptor of good reputation in those times, the

Since the above was written, the College Library has undergone a thorough repair, and now presents a pattern of neatness and order which would be well imitated by several other Libraries in the University.

same who made the bust in marble of Sir Christopher Wren, which is in the Bodleian Library. My own opinion is, that it was modelled by Abraham Simon; and that afterwards a seal was engraved after it, in profile, by his brother Thomas Simon, a proof impression of which is now in the hands of Mr. Yeo, engraver in Covent-garden. This head was badly designed by Mr. Richardson, and then engraved by Mr. Vertue, and prefixed to Milton's prose-works, in quarto, printed for A. Miller, 1753. (Baron's Edition.) The Bust probably was executed soon after Milton had written his *Defensio pro populo Anglicano*.³

The compilers of the Memoirs add that "Mr. Reynolds obligingly parted with this Bust to Mr. Hollis for twelve guineas." There is in the Fitzwilliam Museum a drawing of the Bust, made by G. B. Cipriani, in 1759. Mr. Hollis caused it to be made, and presented it to the Speaker of the Commons' House "in gratitude for his very obliging favours to him in the country." The present "he carried himself to the Speaker's house in the country, but avoided seeing him; for being himself averse to unseasonable interruptions, it was a point of delicacy with him not to interrupt others, whether they were affected on that head as himself was or not."⁴ For the above drawing Mr. Hollis paid five guineas, and presented the artist with two more on account of the masterly execution of it. It is stated that an etching was made by the same hand.

There is in this Library another interesting memorial of Milton—a copy of his Prose Works, presented by Dr. Disney, with this inscription:

An English Gentleman is desirous of having the honour to present Milton's prose Works, and Toland's Life of Milton to the Public Library of Christ's College.

The Donor's admiration of the Poet is further shown by the insertion of several marginal notices in his own hand, and especially by extracts illustrative of his life from Milton's own writings. In calling him "Milton, the divine Milton," he is followed by the late French transla-

³ See the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esquire, Appendix London, 1780, p. 513.

⁴ Disney's Mem. of Hollis, i. 86.

tor of the Poet. The following notice is subjoined as conveying information curious and not commonly known.

A French translation of one of Milton's works, was printed in London in 12mo. under the following title :

Εἰκονοκλάστης, ou Reponse au Livre intitulé Εἰκὼν Βασιλική ou le Pourtrait de sa sacrée Majesté durant sa solitude et souffrances. Par le St. Jean Milton. Traduite de l'Anglois sur la seconde et plus ample Edition, et revue par l'Auteur. A laquelle sont ajoutées *pluseurs* diverses pieces mentionnées en la dite Reponse, pour la plus grande Commodité des Lecteurs. A Londres, par Guill. Du Gard, Imprimeur du Conseil d'Etat, l'an 1652.

And this is followed by the Avertissement au Lecteur.

Le Lecteur est prié de remarquer, avant que d'entrer en la lecture du present traité, que le traducteur a été obligé par plusieurs considerations, mais principalement à cause de *l'elegance du stile et du langage de l'auteur, et de ses conceptions*, de s'attacher entièrement à ses paroles et expressions, autant que la langue françoise l'a pû permettre, de peur de perdre la grace que se trouve en l'original. Ce qui est cause qu'ils se pourront trouver peut être quelques Anglicismes, ou facons de parler Angloises, ou moins Françoises, bien qu'il ait taché de les éviter avec autant de soin qu'il en a eu de ne perdre rien du sens et des belles expressions de l'auteur. Il espère que le lecteur sera plus curieux de la substance, que des accidens, et que le corps lui plaira d'avantage que le vêtement ; vû qu'en matiere de telle consequence, et en chose qui ne sert pas peu à justifier les procédures d'un Etat tel que celui d'Angleterre en un si grand et si notable changement, les frases et les termes ne doivent pas être recherchés à l'égal des choses qu'ils signifient. C'est pourquoi il en espère d'autant plus d'indulgence du lecteur en ce particulier.

This translator's apology has been largely acted upon by Chateaubriand, and not without censure. The above is taken from Birch's account of the life and writings of Milton prefixed to the 4to. edition of his Prose works, 1753 : "very scarce," is Mr. T. Hollis's marginal remark on this title.

This book was answered by a work printed 1651, under the title Εἰκὼν ἄκλαστος—the image unbroaken, a perspective of the impudence, falshood, vanitie, and prophannes published in a book entitled, Εἰκονοκλάστης.

An enumeration of the effigies of Milton will be found in the Memoirs of Mr. Hollis, p. 619 ; the Bust herein before described being



THE END OF THE WORLD

THE END OF THE WORLD

designated as No. 4. Mr. Warton also collected many particulars relating to the effigies of Milton, which are printed in Todd's Edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 1809, Vol. i. p. 102.

It seems probable that Mr. Reynolds, mentioned in Mr. Hollis's memorandum, was the celebrated painter, afterwards Sir Joshua Reynolds.

There is a monument to the English Poet, of a different kind, in another place:—amongst the MSS. of Trinity College is a collection of his autograph bearing this description :

Lib. Trin. Coll. Cantabr.

Membra hæc Eruditissimi et pæne Divini Poetæ olim misere disjecta et passim sparsa, postea vero fortuito inventa, et in unum denuo collecta a Carolo Mason, hujus coll. socio, et inter miscellanea reposita, deinceps ea, qua decuit⁵, religione servari voluit Thomas Clarke, nuperrime hujusce Collegii, nunc vero Medii Templi, Londini, Socius—1736.

In another hand is added

Mr of the Rolls, 1750, and Knight.

The stranger, who in his tour of inspection visits the Library of this College, has missed the richest article in this great treasury of interest, unless some influence at court here has obtained for him a view of Milton's manuscript. Reverence for the sublime power of the Poet will induce every one to look upon this writing with some sort of interest. One who is acquainted only with the modern form of his own language, will be a little surprised at the strange antique shapes here presented by words familiar to him. A few, to whom the structure of their language is well known, will be delighted with finding in this volume so interesting an opportunity of viewing the language at one of its progressive steps towards its present aspect. A collation of this MS. is given by Todd in his edition of the Poet, but it is not quite complete.

φα.

⁵ Peek, in speaking of this Volume, calls it "pompously bound." The contents are there catalogued. See his Milton, p. 216.

REMARKS ON THE INFERIOR STYLES OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,

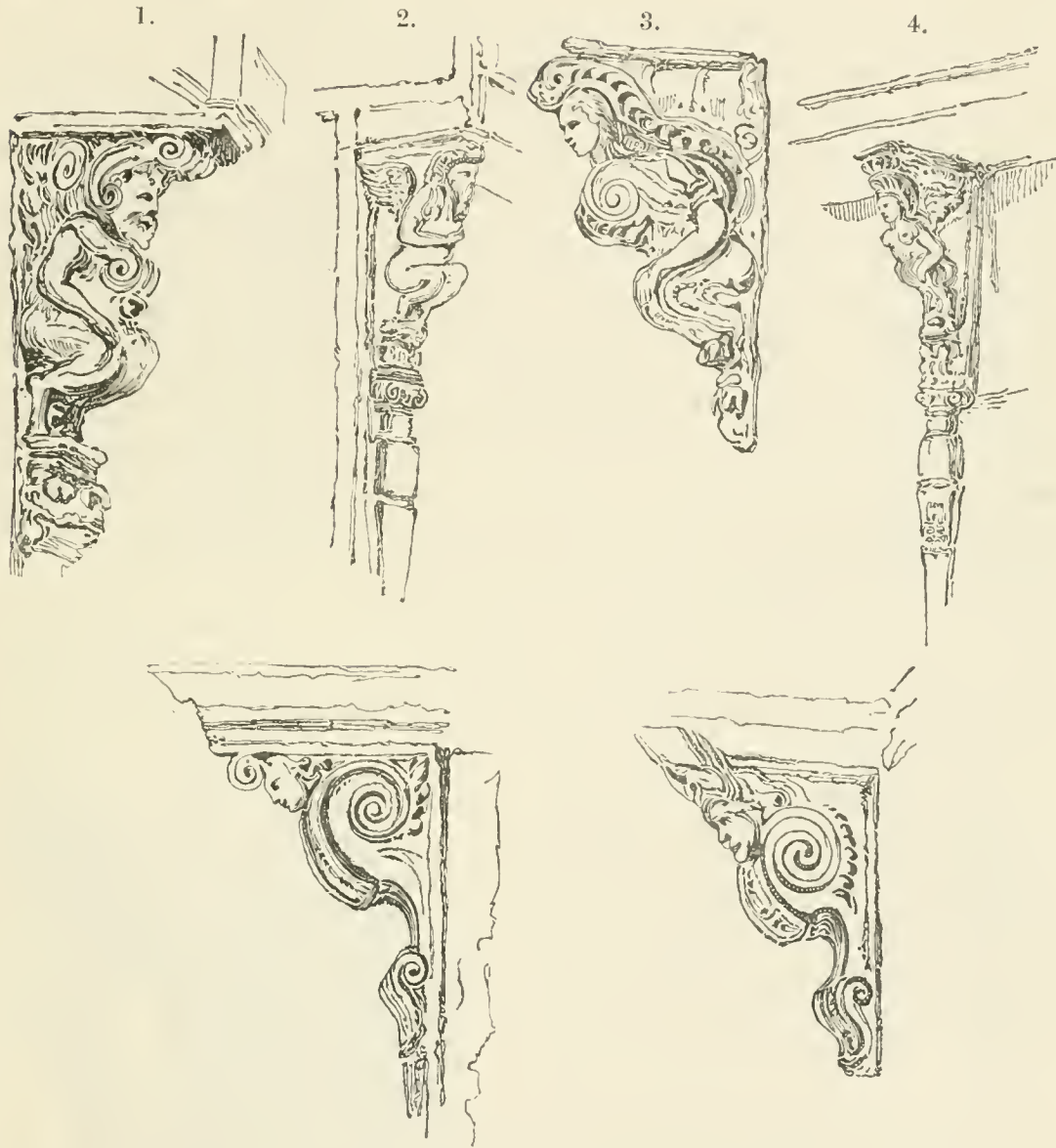
Having read with interest the article in the *Portfolio*, on the Old Houses in Cambridge, I have taken the liberty of addressing a few words to you on the subject. We find in many counties a particular species of house predominating, or rather certain modes of building more adopted in that county than in others. In Cambridgeshire we have many of the kinds mentioned in the article alluded to. Some are formed entirely of "clunch"¹ of which there are extensive quarries at Reach or "Roach" near Burwell: others of "gault," a local term for the blue clay which lies below the gravel of Cambridge and forms the immediate substratum in the low ground about it. This is beaten up with chopped straw, then formed into large blocks of equal size and dried in the sun. Many have a pediment of stone, or clunch, on which a frame work of wood is raised consisting of studs and wall-plates, with strong posts at intervals and some cross pieces as ties. The joists of the upper floor are laid on the wall-plates of the lower and commonly project about a foot or 18 inches over. The smaller timbers have tenons which are fitted into mortices in the larger, and secured by wooden pins. The interstices are filled either with double boarding, double lath and plaster, clunch, or bricks laid level or obliquely. The better houses of this description have gables with ornamented barge-boards², hip-knobs³, and

¹ Geologically—Indurated chalk marl. *Phillips' and Conybeare's Geology*, p. 163.

² Barge-board, berge-board, verge-board, parge-board, a board fixed to the ends of the gables of timber houses to hide the ends of the projecting timbers of the roof and throw off the wet; generally richly carved and very ornamental. We occasionally find them of the 14th century; those of the 15th and 16th are not uncommon. *Glossary of Architecture*.

³ Hip-knobs are ornaments on the points of gables. *Glossary of Architecture*. A specimen from the Castle Inn is given there, in Plate 48.

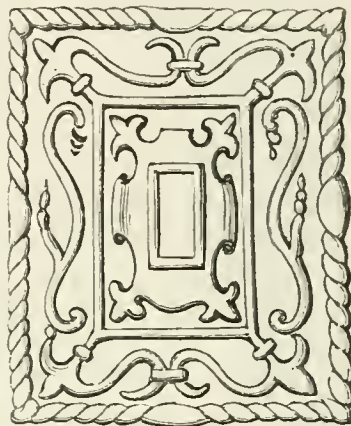
corbels⁴ or brackets more or less carved under the ends of the principal timbers of the upper floors.



One of the most common appellations of this kind of house is "*Half-timbered.*" In this county we do not find the wood work in patterns, as in the more Northern counties, or if so, in *very few* instances. It appears that, when a greater degree of elegance was required, in this

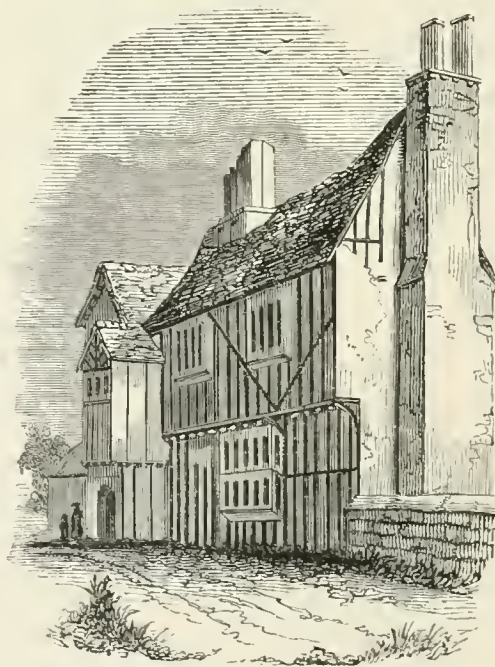
⁴ The four first examples are taken from the Cross Keys, Bridge Street, 1 and 3. being male and female figures under the first floor; 2 and 4, under the second: the other two from an old tenement adjoining St. Peter's College, on the south side.

county the uprights and beams were carved, or the houses were pargetted, that is, coated thickly with plaster, on which embossed or indented ornaments were worked, and often both kinds of ornament were used. Of this kind we see many good specimens in Cambridge, some of which are described and etched at p. 359—65 of this work. The origin of the word *parget* appears to be doubtful. We find *parget*, substantive, and *pargetting*, *pergetting* and *pergening*, verb, in old writings for various kind of plaster-work used inside and outside of houses, particularly about the time of Elizabeth⁵. Some have derived this word from *paries* a wall, and by changing the *i* into *j* we have a probable derivation, through the French. Skinner⁶ conjectures that it is from an old French word, but no such word appears in the Dictionaries of old French. In “A little Dictionary for Children,” 1608:—Parget of walls, Tectorium. The white liming upon the walls, Albarium. When the word was first used in this country I have not attempted to enquire. It is used as far back as 1450.



Parget ornament, Long Stanton, Co. Camb.

The half-timbered houses generally had the wood-work (studs and posts) painted black, or tarred, and the intermediate spaces of brickwork or clunch whitewashed. Many of these houses have been plastered over in modern days; in which cases we lose sight of the wood-work. There are many in Cambridge of the pargetted and the half-timbered houses; and in the villages in the neighbourhood—Little Swaffham—Whittlesford—Sawston—Milton—Long Stanton—Barton, &c.



Whittlesford, Co. Camb.

We see in the villages numbers of cottages built of mud mixed with

⁵ See *Glossary of Architecture. Etymologicon Anglicanum.*

⁶ *Etymologicon Anglicanum.*

chopped "*haum*⁷" to give it strength. These houses are built about a yard in height at a time, which part is then suffered to dry before an addition is made. The openings for windows and doors are cut when the wall has become firm. The houses are then smoothed off a little and whitewashed. Walls thus made are very strong and last for many years. There are several at Girton and Histon. They seldom in Cambridgeshire exceed one story in height, but in Devon and Somersetshire this composition is a common material of gentlemen's houses of two and three stories in height. It is then called *cob*, the derivation of which word remains, I believe, in obscurity. It is generally used with wall as *cob-wall*. Jennings, in the Somersetshire glossary, merely mentions it as a wall composed of straw and clay. Borlase, in the Cornish Glossary, gives *cob* v. a. break—*dho cob*, to break or bruise. Perchance this is the derivation, because the straw and clay are broken up together. In Welsh, *cob* a thump, and *cobiau* to thump. These words seem to be connected with the Greek *κοπτω* to beat or pound; but, as a writer in the Quarterly Review about three years ago observed, the word laughs at the etymologists.

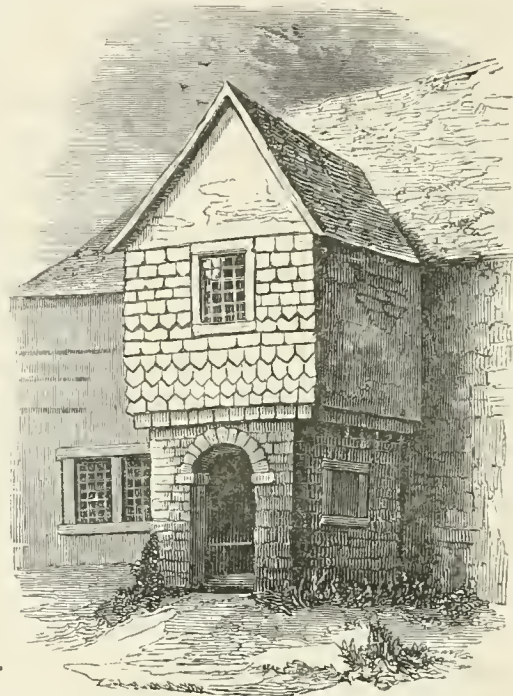
In Kent the half-timbered houses are called *Wood-noggin* houses. A Kentish gentleman informed me that they were so called, because the pieces of timber used in the framing were called *wood-nogs*. *Nog* is properly a wooden brick, which is inserted into walls to hold the joining work, but here signifies a longer piece of wood. *Nogging*⁸ is a species of brick-work carried up in panels between quarters. The quarters are the parts of the frame-work. They seldom have the wood-work in patterns, but often the plates and beams ornamented, as well as the spandrils of the doors.

Sometimes there is no projection of the upper story over the lower one. Three-faced windows are common, and ornamented barge-boards. There are several *Noggin* houses plastered over with a ground on which flowers and patterns are worked in another colour. At Newnham near Feversham is one with a red ground and white flowers; and at Daving-

⁷ *Haum*, commonly barley stubble, but properly any. In High and Low German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, *halm*. Ang.-Sax. *healm*. Icelandic, *halmr*, stubble.

⁸ *Nicholson's Arch. Dictionary*, 1820.

ton,—a black ground with white flowers. The wooden frame is always built on a pediment of brick or stone called the *under-pinning*. Numbers of houses in Kent are covered at the sides with Weather-tiles. Here the brick-work is commonly carried up to the first floor, on which the wooden frame work is placed, and laths nailed across, on which the tiles are hung. The shape of the tiles varies. This is an example from Eastling near Feversham. In Canterbury and Feversham are many noggin houses with some of Parget work. In Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire we meet with half-timbered houses which are here called *Brick-pane*⁹ houses, but few of them are worked in patterns. A very good specimen was pulled down a few years ago in Warwick. Coventry is rich in them¹⁰. There are two or three very good barge-boards at Compton Winyate, an old seat of the Lords Northampton, on gables, which are of brick-pane work, but the substructure brick with stone quoins¹¹.



There are a few half-timbered houses in Northamptonshire, here commonly called *Studded* or *Framed* houses, because the frame work is put up before the spaces are filled up. The studs are uprights between the posts which are larger timbers than the studs. There are also *wattle and dab* houses and sheds which are constructed of studs, sills, and wall-plates. Between or into the studs are laid horizontally, plaited, or wattled strong hazel twigs, or other underwood. On both sides of this a thick coat of plaster or mud is laid or *dabbed*. A wattle is a hurdle made of four or five upright stakes and hazel branches woven closely

⁹ This word is noticed under *Lancashire*.

¹⁰ See Pugins' work, on Gables.

¹¹ *Glossary of Architecture* in 'Gable'.

and horizontally into the stakes. Ang. Sax. *watel*, a hurdle or covering of twigs. They are also called *flakes* in this county, merely from their being thin and flat. A. S. *Flacea*—flakes of snow. In Sussex and Devon, and I believe all along the South of England, wattled hurdles are called *raddles*, perhaps from Ang. Sax. *reod* or *hreod*—a reed. In “A little Dictionarie for Children,” 1608, we find “A hartheled wall, or rathered with hasill rods or wands.” The word *hartheled* is the same as hardilled, and he spells hurdle *hardill*. Ang. Sax. *hyrdel*: Low Germ. *hordt*: Dutch, *horde*: Germ. *hurde*. *Ratheled* is from the same derivation as *raddled*. What is here “wattle and dab” is there “raddle and dab.” *Dab* is here used as a substantive, but is properly a verb,—to dab on, to sprinkle or bespatter. In French, *dauber* or *dober*, to smear, hence “to daub.” In Welsh, *diblaw*, to daggle or draggle; and *diblaws*, bespattered with mud. In Dutch, *dabbelen*, v. a. to dabble, to besmear. Perhaps the Gaelic *dibli* or *diblidh*, drooping, is connected with this word.

There are many mud houses like those in Cambridgeshire, but the most prevalent kind in South Northamptonshire is a red sand-stone house; frequently with stone mullions in the windows, and drip-stones.

As we go northward into Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, we find a better description of half-timbered buildings, and many manor houses built thus. Lord Liverpool’s seat at Pitchford near Shrewsbury, is a fine and extensive example, although the pattern is not so elegant as many others. In Shrewsbury are several good examples, two of which have been zincographed by Mr. Blunt, and published by Mr. Eddowes. There are numerous three-faced windows and three and five sided projections at Pitchford, and in Shrewsbury.

Cheshire is the county most abounding in these houses, which I shall now call “post and pan” houses. This is the appellation in Lancashire, at all events, about the South of the county. Post, as every one knows, is an upright piece of timber used in various ways; as gate-post, door-post (jamb¹²), king-post in a roof. The word *post* is found in many languages commonly meaning an upright. In Ang. Sax. *post*, a post:

¹² Jamb from the French, *jambe*, a leg, which is from the low-Latin, *gamba*, the lower part of the leg, which according to Facciolatus is from the Greek *καμπη* a bend or inflexion.

Low German, Danish, Swedish, *paest*, a post; Frisic, *post*, a beam; German, *pföste*; French, *poste*; Latin, *postis*, a post¹³.

Pan in that country certainly means a beam, and is the common name for it, (beam not being used) although we do not find the word *pan*, a beam, noticed in most of the Glossaries as it deserves. In the Craven Glossary, "*Post and pan*, a building of wood and plaster alternately." "*Pan* totally to fit: weal and women cannot *pan*." In the Glossary of Tim Bobbin, "*Pan*, to join, agree." In Hunter's Hallamshire Gloss. "*Pan* properly in building the wall plate; the piece of timber that lies on the top of the posts, and on which the balks rest and the spar-foot also." "*To pan* to, to apply closely." In Brockett's North country words, *pan* to match, agree. The idea of *pan* for a beam, seems to come from the verb *pan* to match, fit, apply, agree; from which, or from the origin of which, come *pane* or *panel* of wood, or wainscot, *pane* of glass. Ang. Sax. *pan*, a piece, hem, plait; *pan-hosa*, patched hose, because pieces are fitted into them. In Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, as already mentioned, they call a post and pan house, a brick-*pane* house, because the wood work divides the building into *rectangular* spaces filled with *panes* of brick work. In Forby's Suffolk Vocabulary, *pane* is a division of work in husbandry, also stripes of cloth. The slits in Elizabethan dresses were called *panes*. Du Cange¹⁴ has *Panna*, a carpenter's word, signifying a square piece of wood of 6 or 7 fingers in a side, which being placed on the rafters (cantarios) of the roof, and retained by wooden supports (fulcris) carries the asseres. The Glossary of Architecture construes asseres as laths, yet it would appear¹⁵ that *asser* was a much stronger piece of wood than a lath. I should understand *asser* to be a rafter, and *panna* the side piece or purlin which is placed on the principal or lower rafters, and carries the upper and lighter rafters. In which case the fulera are probably the braces or struts. There is a remarkable example of the word *Panna* in the Close Rolls of the 9th year of Henry III., Membrane 5, page 65; though the word in the printed copy is erroneously spelt *pauna*.

¹³ See Bosworth's Ang. Sax. Dict.: Wachter's Germ. Gloss.: Facc. Lex.: Kilian's Teut. Dict.: Owen's Welsh: Roquefort's Dict. de langue Romaine.

¹⁴ Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis.

¹⁵ Facciolati Lexicon.

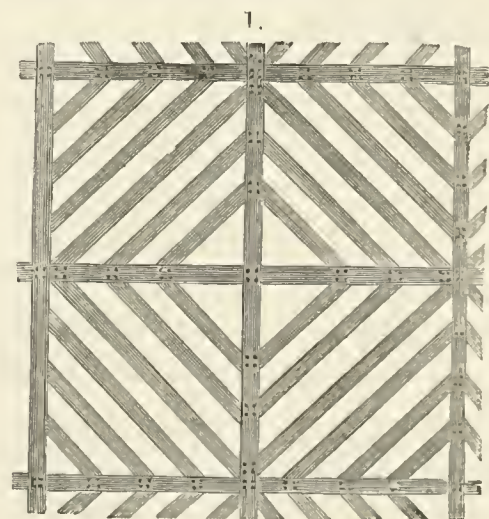
De postibus et } Mandatum est Hugoni de Neville quod habere faciat
 pannis datis } Baldwinum de Veer duos postes et duas pannas in
 bosco nostro in Deresle de dono nostro ad se habergandum apud Thrap-
 peston. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xv die Octobris, anno nono.
 That is—the king orders Hugh de Neville to give Baldwin de Veer two
 posts and two pans out of the royal forest of Deresby to build a house
 at Thrapston. “Habergandum” is from habergo, to build a house;
 which seems to be derived from the old Germ. *habe*, goods or posses-
 sions and *bergen*; in A. S. *beorgan*, to defend, keep, or protect. *Habe*,
 goods, is from old Germ. *haben*, A. S. *habban*, to have or possess.
 In Du Cange we find “Habergagium vel habergamentum, domicilium,
 domus”—that is, a place to keep goods in. It is probable that the
 house alluded to in Thrapston was merely a shed, and sheds in fields
 are frequently to this day made of wood.

In Dic. de Trevoux, *Pan de fust* is construed, murus ligneus, a
 wooden wall. *Fust*, in the Dictionaries of the old French, is translated
 silva, a wood; but here must signify lignum, wood. The use of pan
 for wall is not recognized in any other Dictionary or Glossary, but pro-
 bably used thus, from the frame work of the wall being fitted together.

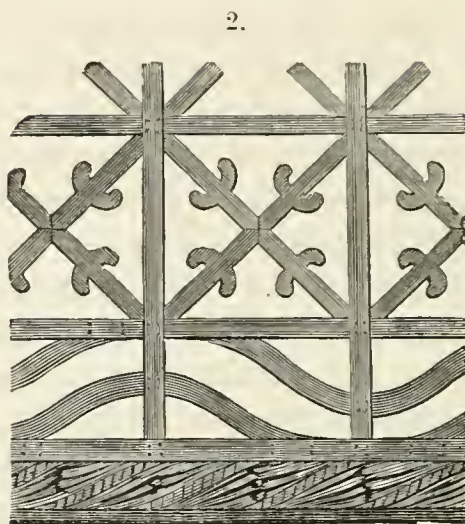
It would seem then, that pan de fust is a post and pan wall; per-
 haps with boarding in the panes, instead of brick or stone.

A post and pan house therefore signifies one formed of uprights and
 cross pieces; and this appears to be the most rational name for them.

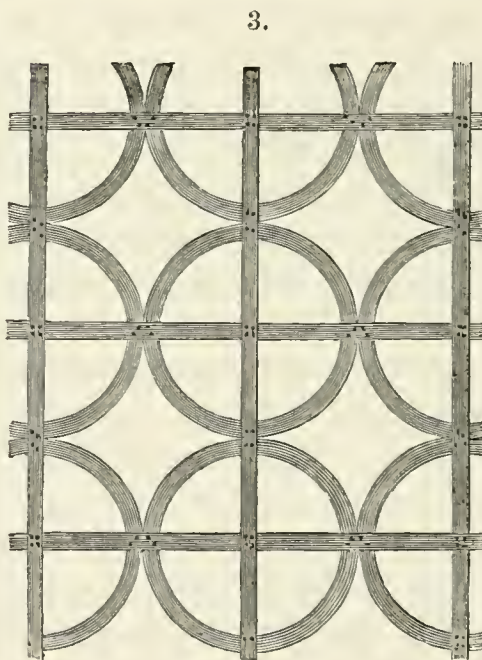
The patterns of the wood work in
 the North are various, and many of
 them elegant. No. 1 is from Pitchford,
 in Shropshire, the seat of Lord Liver-
 pool, built about 1560—70.



No. 2 is from a farm house at Worthington, near Wigan, county of Lancaster. There is some elegant carving on this house. The date 1577 is carved in the spandril of the door.



No. 3 from the original seat of the Blackburnes, of Hale, at Newton, on the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The gable of this house is post and pan, and the substructure brick, with stone quoins.



There are many very curious ones in Chester, where the common foot path is over the first story and under the third; and the principal shops on a level with the foot path. There is one, or rather three together, in the market-place of Preston, county of Lancaster, of four stories, built in 1629:—Ince Hall, near Wigan, engraved in Roby's Traditions of Lancashire:—Speke Hall, about five miles south of Liverpool:—

Rufford Hall, between Ormskirk and Preston;—Harrock Hall, near Rufford;—Smithels, near Bolton, the seat of P. Ainsworth, Esq. M.P.; where the old hall extends to the roof, now divided into two stories¹⁶:—with many more. They have mostly gables with hip-knobs, and more or less ornamented barge-boards; and the gables are commonly the superstructure of rectangular projections, which however protude but little in towns.

In many of the post and pan houses the windows are more broad than deep, and run, with small interruptions, the whole length of the house in each story.

If the foregoing pages shall induce any of your readers to pay that attention to the “*post and pan*” houses of Britain, which I cannot but think they deserve, it will amply repay the author of these few remarks.

H. D.

COMPOSED IN THE CHAPEL OF KING'S COLLEGE.

BEAUTIFUL Fane—it is a blessed thing
To pass thy portal! Here the coil—the din
Of the rude world assails not:—all within
Is Purity and Peace. At once I fling
Earth's fetters from me, and in spirit spring
To a fresh being—so it seems—where sin
Hath passed away for ever!

NOW BEGIN

YE HALLOWED HARMONIES;—break forth, and cling
To my rapt soul. I hail your solemn spell,
And listen breathless, whether the full chaunt
Roll through the rich aisle high and jubilant,
Or on mine ear soft Hallelujahs swell,
Feeling each tone a homily—to teach
Lessons of light beyond all human speech.

J. S. M.

¹⁶ There is some very good oak carving, chiefly of the linen pattern, in one of the rooms.

THE POWTES COMPLAYNTE¹

UPPON DRAYNINGE OF THE FFENNES IN CAMBRIDGSHIRE, ELYE, AND WISBICHE.

COME, brothers of the water,
 And lett us all assemble,
 To treate upon this matter
 Which makes us quake and tremble.
 For wee shall rue, yf it bee true
 That ffennes bee undertaken;
 And where there grewe both sedge and redes,
 They'le nowe feede beeffe and bacon.

They'le sowe both pease and oates
 Where noe man never thought it,
 Where men did rowe with boates,
 E're undertakers bought it.
 Butt, Ceres, thou looke towards nowe,
 Lett wylde oates bee their venter;
 And lett the frogges and mierye bogges
 Destroye where they doe enter.

Behould, this greate designe,
 Which they doe nowe determyne,
 Will make our bodyes pyne,
 A prey for crowes and vermyne.
 Ffor they doe meane all ffennes to dreane,
 And waters overmaster,
 And they will make of bogge and lake
 For Essex calves a pasture.

¹ This song is preserved in a MS. of the early part of the seventeenth century, MSS. Harl. 837.

Ffarewell with boates and rowers!
 Awaye with boates and sketches!
 Noe neede of one or others,
 Men nowe make better matches.
 Stilte makers all and tanners shall
 Complayne of this disaster:
 All wil bee drye and wee must dye,
 Cause Essex calves want pasture.

The ffenn-bredd ffowles have winges
 To flye to other nations;
 Butt wee have noe such thinges
 To helpe our transportacions.
 Wee must gyve place, a grievous case!
 To horned beasts and cattle;
 Unlesse that wee cann all agree
 To dryve them fforth with battle.

Then first lett us intreate
 Our auneyent water nurses,
 To shewe their power soe greate
 As helpe to drayne their purses;
 And send us good ould Captayne ffloode
 To lead us fforth to battle;
 Then two-penny Jacke, with scales on his backe,
 Will dryve forth all their cattle.

This noble Captayne yett
 Was never knowne to ffayle us,
 Butt did the conquest gett
 Of all that did assayle us.
 His ffuryous rage none could asswage,
 Butt, to the worldes greate wounder,
 Hee dryves downe banckes, and breakes their ranckes,
 And hurleth all assunder.

Then Eolus wee the praye,
 That thou wilt not bee wantinge;
 Thou never ffayled us yett,
 Then harken to our chantinge.
 Doe thou deryde their hope of pryde
 With purpose of delusion,
 And send alsoe that they in hast
 May worcke noe good conclusion.

Greate Neptune, God of seas,
 This worcke must needs provoke the;
 They meane the to disease,
 And with ffenn waters choake the.
 Butt with thie mace thou canst defface
 And quite conffounde their matter,
 And send the sand, to make firme land,
 When they doe want ffreshe water.

And, last, wee praye the moone,
 That shee wil bee propitious,
 As see that nought bee done
 To prosper the malitious.
 That sumers heate may cause a ffrett,
 Whereby themselves they flatter;
 Yett bee soe good as send a ffloode,
 Least Essex calves want water.



THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOLAR AND THE GHOST OF A SCRAG OF MUTTON.

THE following poetical effusion had its birth in 1801. The interpretation of it demands the exercise of 'mystical lore' belonging to by-gone days. But for the anachronism, we should have been disposed to look for the parent of it among the Ghost-club, which held its weekly breakfast meetings not so long ago as the second year in this century, showing to what extent the spirit of clubbing may run,—from what remarkable material the bonds of association may be wrought.

In the days which are past, by the banks of a stream
Whose waters but softly were flowing,
With ivy o'ergrown, an old mansion-house stood,
That was built on the skirts of a chilling damp wood,
Where the yew-tree and cypress were growing.

The villagers shook as they pass'd by the doors,
When they rested at eve from their labours;
And the traveller many a furlong went round,
If his ears once admitted the terrific sound
Of the tale that was told by the neighbours.

They said that the house on the skirts of the wood
By a saucer-ey'd *Ghost* was infested,
Who fill'd every heart with confusion and fright,
By assuming strange shapes in the dead of the night,
Shapes monstrous, and foul, and detested.

And *truly* they said, and the Master well knew
That the Ghost was the greatest of evils;
For no sooner the bell of the Mansion told one,
Than the frolicsome Imp in a fury began
To caper like ten thousand devils.

He appeared in forms the most strange and uncouth.
 Sure never was Goblin so daring !
 He utter'd loud shrieks and most horrible cries,
 Curs'd his body and bones, and his *sweet little eyes*,
 Till his impudence grew beyond bearing.

Just at this nick o'time, when the Master's sad heart
 With anguish and sorrow was swelling,
 He heard that a Scholar, with science replete,
 Full of mystical lore as an egg is with meat,
 Had taken at CAMBRIDGE a dwelling.

The Scholar was vers'd in all magical arts,
 Most famous was he throughout College :
 To the Red Sea full many an unquiet Ghost,
 To repose with King Pharaoh and his mighty host,
 He had sent through his powerful knowledge.

To this Scholar so learned, the Master he went,
 And as lowly he bent with submission,
 Told the freaks of the Ghost, and the horrible frights
 That prevented his household from resting o' nights,
 And offered this humble petition :—

“ That he, the said Scholar, in wisdom so *wise*,
 “ Would the mischievous fiend lay in fetters ;
 “ Then send him in torments for ever to dwell,
 “ To the nethermost pit of the nethermost Hell,
 “ For destroying the sleep of his betters.”

The Scholar so vers'd in all mystical lore,
 Told the Master his pray'r should be granted ;—
 Then order'd his horse to be saddled with speed,
 And perch'd on the back of the cream-colour'd steed,
 Trotted off to the house that was haunted.

He enter'd the doors at the fall o' the night—
 The trees of the forest 'gan shiver ;
 The hoarse raven croak'd, and blue burnt the light,
 The owl loudly shriek'd, and pale with affright
 The servants like aspens did quiver.

“ Bring some turnips and milk !” the Scholar he cry'd,
 In a voice like the echoing thunder :—

They brought him some turnips, and suet beside,
Some milk, and a spoon, and his motions they ey'd,
Quite lost in conjecture and wonder.

He took up the turnips and peel'd off the skin,
Put them into a pot that was boiling;
Spread a table and cloth, and made ready to sup.
Then call'd for a fork, and the turnips fish'd up
In a hurry, for they were a spoiling.

He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk;—
The hail at the casements 'gan clatter;
Yet this Scholar ne'er heeded the tempest without.
But raising his eyes, and turning about,
Ask'd the maid for a small wooden platter.

He mash'd up the turnips with pepper and salt—
The storm came on thicker and faster;
The lightnings blue flash'd, and with terrific din
The wind at each crevice and cranny came in,
Tearing up by the roots lath and plaster.

He mash'd up the turnips with nutmeg and spice,
The mess would have ravish'd a glutton;
When lo! his sharp bones hardly cover'd with skin,
The Ghost from a nook o'er the window peep'd in,
In the form of a BOIL'D SCRAG OF MUTTON.

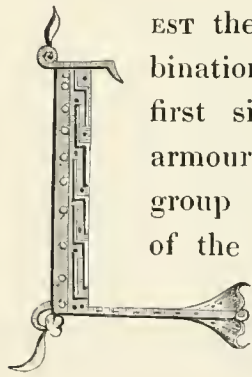
“Ho! ho!” said the Ghost, “what art doing below?”
The Scholar look'd up in a twinkling—
“The times are too bad to afford any meat,
“So to render my turnips more pleasant to eat,
“A few grains of pepper I'm sprinkling.”

Then he caught up a fork, and the Mutton he seiz'd,
And sous'd it at once in the platter;
Threw o'er it some salt and a spoonful of fat,
And before the poor Ghost cou'd tell what he was at,
He was gone!—like a mouse down the throat of a cat;
And this is the whole of the matter.

CAMBRIDGE, *August* 13, 1801.



PROGRESSIVENESS in a work allows the opportunity of explaining and adding to the information which is given upon different heads. That opportunity is used in this concluding chapter, wherein some things are inserted which seemed requisite:—though much more remains unsaid as yet, belonging to the subject of this work.

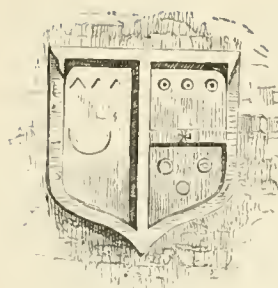


LET the reader be confounded at the apparently strange combination of symbols, exhibited on the title-page, which at first sight might seem to have been borrowed from some armoury, it may be here explained that he sees in that group emblems of authority appertaining to the chief Offices of the University;—the STAVES borne by the Bedells walking in procession before the Vice-Chancellor:—the CUP, of silver gilt, adorned with light engraving, served at his entertainments: it bears around the rim the declaration of its age and origin—

ROB. COM. ESSEX. COM. MARESCH. ANGLIÆ. CANCEL.

CANT. ACAD. DEDIT. PROCANCEL. SUCCESSIVE. A. R. R. ELIZ. 40. 1598.

—the OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, for such they are—year by year transferred from one Proctor to another—the tokens of that officer's jurisdiction in scenes of disorder,—once perhaps, in less peaceful times, of conflict and personal risk:—the STATUTE BOOK—the law of the University: and the GOWN and CAP, denoting the character of the exterior which the body of the University ought to present; the cap is still retained as the mark of office, being a part of the correct costume, as prescribed by the statutes.



THE original drawing of the plate at p. 9, bore this motto :

“HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.”

To the feeling embodied therein, this work appeals in a great measure for the support and countenance which was hoped for it at its commencement.

P. 38.

The reader will not find it difficult to account for the interchange of convictions in two disputants more ardent than sound, which is here the subject of rallying: he will however be interested with knowing that the epigram is founded on truth.

These ‘gemini fratres’ (p. 39.) were Drs. J. and W. Reynolds: for an account of them see Wordsworth’s *Eccles. Biog., Life of Hooker*, Vol. iii. p. 458.

P. 62. A Prayer.—

The officiating minister first pronounces the sentence,

The memory of the righteous endureth for ever,

to which the chapel-clerk on behalf of the congregation responds,

And shall not be afraid of any evil report.

And then is offered this prayer:

O Lord we glorify thee in these thy servants our Founders and Benefactors, beseeching thee that, as they for their times bestowed charitably for our comfort the temporal things which thou didst give, so we for our times may fruitfully use the same, to the setting forth of thy holy word thy laud and praise, and finally that we may rejoice with them in thy kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

P. 69, n. 2. The title of the book is

‘Chauncæi Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum cum pia tum lectu jucunda. 4to. Moguntiae, 1550.’

Much of the substance of this book is to be found in Strype’s *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*. The same author wrote ‘*Commentariolus de Vitæ Ratione ac Martyrio octodecim Cartusianorum qui, &c.*’ Printed, 1608.

Baker, speaking¹ of a MS. Life, says—“Lent to Dr. Fiddes” who “had a design of writing the lives of Bp. Fisher and Sir Thos. More, which I wish he had lived to finish.”

¹ Harl. 7047.

P. 78. The correct version of the last two lines in the epigram is as follows :

Hence down goes Bishop Blaize, d'ye see ;
To make room for Bishop Bluster.

The epigram is attributed to Bishop Mansel, who was accustomed to indulge in such satirical effusions : a practice very fashionable, it seems, in this place with the last generation. The occasion was this : a house, now the Fountain, once bore the sign of Bishop Blaize ; this gave offence to Bishop Watson, who occupied a house next door but one to it ; and at his instance the sign was deposed.

Another example of the same practice may be added. Dr. Gooch, Master of Caius College and Bishop of Ely, is represented as entertaining the Master of Clare at supper : time—the end of the evening ; this was the dialogue :

Says Gooch to old Wilcox, come take t'other bout :
'Tis late cried the Master ; I shall be lock'd ont.
Mere stuff, cried the Bishop, stay as long as you please ;
What signify gates ? I'm Master of Keys.

Adam Wall, late Esquire Bedell, was an eccentric person, and lived to enjoy the full privilege of age in society. He was Bursar of Christ's College, when several trees were blown down by a stout northern gale ; which mishap gave occasion to these lines :

Old Boreas smoked with Wall one night, they say ;
Wall gave him whiff for puff, till break of day.
Well might tobacco fail such Dons as these ;
And so they smoked between them half the trees.

A medical student in his act maintained the position that dieting was more effectual than drugging, an argument which was subsequently thus commemorated :

Si tarde cupis esse senem, utaris, oportet,
Vel modico medice, vel medico modice.
Sumpta, cibus tanquam, lædit medicina salutem :
At sumptus prodest, ut medicina, cibus.

Take heed, if you would late at age arrive,
 Diet yourself—for doctors rarely send.
 For medicine hurts, if taken like your food;
 But food like medicine taken will do good.

P. 85. The plan of the Botanical Garden, which it may be hoped will be carried into execution, and that before the expiration of a very few years, is thus described:

<i>A</i> Building-ground.	<i>a</i> Curator's house.
<i>B</i> Ground belonging to Addenbrooke's Hospital.	<i>b</i> Entrance-Lodge.
<i>C</i> Part of New Town.	<i>c</i> Conservatory.
<i>D</i> The Trumpington-road.	<i>d</i> Nursery-ground and house.
<i>E</i> The little New River.	<i>e</i> Conservatory.
<i>F</i> Mr. E. Foster's ground.	<i>f</i> Stove.
<i>G</i> The Hills' road.	<i>g</i> Stove.
<i>H</i> House and ground belonging to Dr. Woodhouse.	<i>h</i> Gardener's house.

P. 106, Note 13.

Peter Hausted, A. M. of Queens' College, composed

1st, "The Rival Friends," a Comedy, (London, 1632, 4to.) acted before the King and Queen at Cambridge, 19th March, 1630.

2nd, "Senile Odium: Comedia Cantabrigiæ publicæ Academicis recitata in Coll. Reginali ab ejusdem Collegii juventute." Cantab. 1633, 12mo.

The Return from Parnassus, or, The Scourge of Simon, was acted by the Students of St. John's College, in 1606.

P. 163.

It was not pretended to give in the article which closes with this page a complete enumeration, much less a complete description of the manuscript sources of University History. One omission, however, was made, which the writer of that article is glad to have this opportunity of supplying; and he wishes the reader who is deeply interested in this line of research, the pleasure he has not himself been able to enjoy, of examining them *in situ*. The extent of the collection, *Mason's MSS.*, is thirty-four folio volumes, the contents of which are described in Gough's Catalogue. pp. 73—84. Of the collector, some notice has been taken in this volume. This praise of him deserves also to be recorded, that, his zeal for the honour of the University with posterity, and the extent of his labours in promoting that object, entitle him to be mentioned in company with those valuable names, Baker and Cole.

The Bowtell MSS. have been mentioned, but without details. This collection possesses the advantage of arrangement: the matter is in a form almost adapted for

printing; at least this may be said of the principal volumes, five in number. These contain very full accounts, nicely written and illustrated, of each of the parishes in the town; and chapters upon distinct subjects belonging to the history or description of the University and Town. The compiler of those volumes has so far anticipated the plan of the present work. There are other volumes, which seem in part to contain the rough material of the set just mentioned, and the rest contain other matters of interest; such as a diary of one of the Aldermen of the Town, &c.

P. 242.—should be punished.

Dr. Seth Ward was one of the victims to wit, under this sentence. See his life by Dr. Walter Pope, p. 11. The *Prævaricator* of Oxford was ealled *Terræ Filius*. A sample of the matter which that functionary took in hand, and of his handling, is shown in Anlhurst's *Terræ Filius*, published 1726. The *Tripes* verses, now annually written by students nominated to that duty by the Proctors and Moderators, and distributed in the Schools at two periods in the Lent Term, seem to be a remnant of the old usage, and the freedom occasionally exhibited in them, is evidence of their descent. They have the merit of commemorating events and scenes which often, from their partial interest, though that interest be strong, would be lost even to tradition. There is in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library, a series of these productions, extending from 1650 to 1800, with a few intermissions.

P. 246. *Colvicula*.

Quasi *Colvekerlia*, according to Du Cange, (*Lex. Med. Latinitatis*), who quotes the *Chronicon Abbatie S. Bertini de Rodulpho Guinarum Comite*, and adds—"nam eorum vulgare *colce* clavam, et *kerli* rusticum sonat."

The sentences inscribed are :

DUX TIBI ST SEMPER TALIS ET IPSE DUI. MART. i. 12. EP.
FACTÆ SUNT EI VIRGÆ SOLIDÆ IN SCEPTRA REGENTIUM. EXOD. ix. 11.
DUX ERAT SUPER EOS JEHOVAH CUM EO. 1 PARAL. 20.

On the 2nd :

TOLLE VIRGAM ET CONGREGA POPULUM. NUMB. xx. 8.
ME DUCE CERTUS ERIS. MART. LIB. 1. EP. 4.
VIRGA TUA ET BACULUS CONSOLANTUR ME. PSAL. xxiii. 4.

On the 3rd :

PORTANS VIRGAM DEI IN MANU SUA. EXOD. iv. 20.
ANNON IPSE BACULUS MANUS NOSTRÆ. TOB. xv. 25.
VIRTUTE DUCE COMITE FORTUNA.

They are about four feet long, of silver, not solid; the engraving does not give much proof of skill.

P. 264.—one of six.

The rest are in the possession of Mr. Twiss, a brewer living in Barnwell. He has sixteen, on some of which are figures of the four Evangelists, and two or three exhibit stories of saints: several are duplicates.

P. 299.—handle terminates in the figure.

This involves a custom which is explained by Steevens in a note to Hen. VIII. Act v. Scene 2. See *Anecdotes* published by the Camden Society, No. III.

P. 307. A memorial of this design exists in the dedication of E. Leigh's Annot. on the N. T. Lond. 1650, showing a betrayal of memory:

Inscribatur portis Collegiorum vestrorum (ut Collegii Caii in florentissima Academia Cantabrigiensi) 'porta laboris, porta virtutis, porta honoris.'

It seems most probable that *Have* was the artist to whom we owe this architecture. A portrait of an architect, which is in the College Library, Walpole supposes to be of him.

P. 319.—made by Dr. Woodward.

It is said, the collection was made by Hutchinson, who was land-steward to the Duke of Somerset.

P. 335, Note. Since the spring of last year (1839) when the article on the Woodwardian Museum was written, so much has occurred to add to the value and interest of the Geological collections contained in that museum, that it is absolutely necessary to say a few words to complete the account there given.

At the time when part of that account was passing through the press, Professor Sedgwick was on the Continent, and in the course of the summer visited a magnificent collection of fossils accumulated by Count Münster of Baireuth, in Bavaria. The Count was then making arrangements for the disposal of his treasures¹, and it appeared that besides the collection, *par excellence*, there was also a very extensive series of duplicates collected and arranged with great care, which in the course

¹ We believe they are likely, at the death of Count Münster, to enrich the Museum of Berlin. The price set upon the original collection was about £3,000 sterling.

of many years of great and unremitting exertions had become in fact another and a most important and useful collection. The purchase of these duplicates has since been effected for the Woodwardian Museum; the sum of £500 was paid for them out of the fund accumulated from the surplus rents of the estate, and the whole, amounting to 20,000 specimens, are now in the possession of the University.

Besides this most valuable acquisition, we have to record, as examples of munificence equally worthy of gratitude and imitation, three other interesting and important additions to the contents of our Woodwardian Museum. Two of these we owe to Professor Sedgwick, and they consist, the first of a most admirable and complete series of almost all the fossils that have yet been discovered in the Bavarian beds of Muschelkalk; the other of a set of casts taken from those celebrated fossils found some years ago in the valley of the Rhine, which form the great attraction of the Museum of Darmstadt. Of these latter the head of the *Deinotherium* is one of the most remarkable, and will form a very prominent object of attraction in our new Museum.

The third present is one which can hardly be too much prized, for it forms an admirable nucleus for a collection of shells, recent and fossil, absolutely essential for the purposes of comparison, and which till now, has been completely wanting in our University. It consists of a series of, we believe, nearly 1,000 species of shells of all kinds recent and fossil, British and Foreign, collected with great care, and most of them named. The gentleman to whom we owe this most useful and most valuable gift is H. J. Brooke, Esq. of London.

With regard to the arrangements for placing all these treasures in a fitting and worthy repository, we have also to announce progress which, if not very rapid, will it is hoped at least prove satisfactory. The plan projected, and which is fast proceeding, unites simplicity of arrangement with great economy of space; it admits of a very large proportion of the collections being freely exhibited, and, although utility has not been at all sacrificed to beauty, the latter has not been disregarded. Another year will probably show the result, and we now leave the subject, which we trust will very soon speak for itself.

P. 349. The first line of this epigram should be rendered thus :

Little I was, named from my little wit.

The reputation of Anthony Little will doubtless lose by the alteration, but he will thus probably have the rare merit of speaking truth on his tombstone.

I. P.

P. 354. Monuments.

The monument of 'Bona Bertha', bearing the inscription in Lombardic character, is figured in *Sepulchral Monuments*, Lond. fol. 1796, Vol. II. Part 1. p. cclxvi.

P. 359, Note 2.

According to the writer of Bowtell's MS.—The author of a critique on this paper, in the *Cambridge Advertiser*, explains it to be an Anglicism for 'Petit Cokerie.' Old records, he says, contain the name 'Parva Cokeria.'

P. 361. Ancient dates.

This subject is fully discussed in Vol. II. Part 1. p. cclxvii. *Sepulchral Monuments*, fol. Lond. 1796. The date here given is interpreted 1552.

P. 364. The fate of the 'Whyte horse' is further traced by an extract from the Register of St. Catharine's Hall:—

By "Indenture made the xxvith day of June" [1556] in the second and third years of the reign of Philip and Mary, "betwene Edmunde Cosyn, Bachelor in Divinitie, Mr or *Kp* [Keeper] of y^e College or Hall comoly called Sainte Katerine Hall in Cambridge, and the Felows of y^e same College, on y^e one party, and John Mere of thuniversity of Cambr. Mas^r in Arts, and bedle on y^e other partie;" it was agreed that "for the sum of one Cth li. of good and lawfull money of England," paid the said John, the Master and Fellows aforesaid "bargayned, alienated and sold unto y^e said John Mere all those y^e thre tent^s or mesuages wherof thone is comenlye called by the name of the WHYTE HORSE nowe in the tenure of Willm fflyyd, gentleman, a no^r comenlye called by the name of the Corn^r Howse, w^t the barber's shoppe now in the tenure of Henry Beamont barber, and the thyrd buylded and sett betwyxt them bothe, nowe in the tenure of Hilary Claxton, Taylor."

Hence it appears that the 'Corner House' was that which is now occupied by Mr. Cory, between whose premises and King's present building not long ago was the old 'King's Lane.' The Whyte Horse stood on the site now occupied by Mr. Jones' house and the present King's Lane. The Edmunde Cosyn here named, and who seems to have been so handy at alienating the College property, was the Master placed in the College by the Popish party on the accession of Queen Mary.

P. 367.—in the Library of Trinity College, R. 4. 59.

The document is a warrant appointing 'Colonel John James to be Governor of the citie of Worcester,' dated Sept. 8, 1651. It was found among the Colonel's papers at his death, and given for Trinity College, to Dr. Colbatch, by the son of Colonel James' Executor.

P. 389, Note 40. Bear Inn.

A conjecture is, that the White Bear in Trinity street, which has given way to the house now in the occupation of Mr. Baxter, is meant.

P. 429, Note 4.

According to Upcott (Bibliographical account of Topographical works) the author was Dr. James. This is noticed in an elaborate Tract on the construction of this Chapel, by Mr. Mackenzie; 4to. Lond. 1840.

P. 489.

A mistake for *Sti. Petri*. This was a hasty correction. The original of St. Peter's College was an offset from the Hospital of St. John's. See p. 70, Fuller's Hist. of the University, recently edited by Thomas Wright, M.A.

The *TERENCE* School is mentioned incidentally in University History. It is probable that this Latin author was once a great favourite, and so much regarded in the light of a model as to hold something like exclusive attention: hence perhaps—in the days when Grammar was an important study—a School devoted to and accordingly called by the name of that Latin writer. In the will of Abp. Harsnett, where he founds a grammar school, it is provided that for phrase and style, the master shall infuse into his scholars no other than "*Tullius and Terence*." We may very well imagine a connexion between this study of Terence and the taste of that age for dramatic composition and exhibition: of which the annual Westminster play is a remnant come down to our time.

I N D E X.

A.

Acts, 183.
 Admission, age of, 273.
 ——— books, 220.
 ——— form of, 271.
 Alabaster, Will. 38, 183.
 Albans, St., Printing at, 469.
 Alcock, Bp. 68.
 Alfred, King, 223.
 Almanacks, 472.
 Amusements, 99-112, 134-8, 202, 289, 290-6,
 357.
 Anecdotes, 79, 105, 111, 119, 175, 186, 196,
 199, 200-206, 336-340, 418, 422, 437, 451,
 479, 480, 482, 489.
 Anstey, Christopher, 429.
 ——— John, 429.
 Anthems, 24, 93.
 Antiquity of the University, 158.
 Antiquities, 211.
 Archdeacon, John, 475.
 Archery, 101, 103.
 Arms, Royal, 434.
 Ascham, Antony, 428.
 Autographs, 56, 367, 477.

B.

Bachelor of Arts, 243, 273, 277, 278.
 Bacon, Lord, 18, 217, 226.
 ——— his writings, 221, 224, 225,
 226.
 Badew, Richard, 188.
 Bailiff, University, 241.
 Baker, Sir George, 429.
 ——— Thomas, his donations, 200, 390.
 ——— writings, 42, 72, 152, 238,
 278.

Baker, Thomas, his MSS. referred to, 69, 215,
 225, 281, 372, 490.
 Baldrey, William, 437.
 Ballads, 198, 457, 518, 521.
 Bancroft, Bp., 151.
 Banks' plan, 442.
 Barrow, Isaac, 36, 97.
 Baskerville, 475.
 Batchcroft, Dr., 200.
 Bates, George, 379.
 Bathing, 102, 294.
 Battie, Dr., 429.
 Bean, king of the, 104.
 Beaumont, John, 94.
 Bedell, Bp., letter of, 187.
 Bedellus, 244, 528.
 Bells, church, 412.
 ——— practice of ringing, 201, 450.
 Bentham, Joseph, 475.
 Bentley, Rich., 147, 338, 473.
 Bible-clerk, 276.
 ——— editions of the, 474, 475-6.
 Bifundator, 61.
 Blomefield, Francis, 205.
 ——— his Collectanea Cantabrig., 94, 163,
 447.
 Boat-race, 133-9.
 ——— racing, 103.
 Boissier, Rev. J., 435.
 Books, College, 398.
 Book-fish, 200.
 ——— Black-Paper, 159.
 ——— Black-Parchment, 158.
 Botanists, 83, 207.
 Botanical Garden, 81-85, 527.
 Bottisham, 399.
 Bowling, 411.

Bowtell, William, 153.
 Boyle, 419.
 Brick, ancient, 264-5, 529.
 Browne, Sir William, 40.
 Bucer, 205.
 Buck, Thomas, 475.
 Buckenham, Dr., 158.
 Buckingham, G. Duke of, 232.
 Bull-ring, 318.
 Burleigh, Lord, 224.
 Burrough, Sir James, 155, 192, 441.
 Burton, Hezekiah, 420.
 Burying in Churches, 76.
 Butler, William, 489-92.
 Butteries, 356, 422.

 C.
 Caius, Dr., account of, 54-62, 173-5, 239.
 ——— anecdote of, 418.
 ——— his books, 45, 57, 158-60.
 Cam, the, 17, 112, 133, 208, 254-63.
 Cambden, Will., 205, 212, 216.
 Cambridge youths, 201.
 Cantalupe, Nicholas, 153.
 Cards, 104.
 Carr, Nicholas, 349.
 Carter, E., his History, 155, 163.
 Carving, 361-4.
 Caryl, Dr., 160.
 Catechising, 382.
 Catechist, 281.
 Censor, 421.
 Ceremonies, 104, 112, 206, 209.
 Chamber, 275.
 Chancellor, 224, 237.
 Chapels, 191, 413, 486.
 Chapel service, 60, 91, 414-5.
 Chare, George, 94, 241.
 Cherry-Hinton, 114.
 Chesnut-trees, 411.
 Chesterton, 133.
 Chevron, 165.
 Chimney-pieces, 361, 364.
 Church, Bene't, windows in, 194, 479.
 ——— St. Mary's, 12, 15, 24, 240, 387,
 411, 413-4, 447-56.

Church, St. Edward's, 363.
 ——— Trinity, 411, 413.
 Clare, the Lady Elizabeth, 164-172, 189.
 Clarke, Dr. Edward, 358.
 Clerum, 451.
 Close, Nicholas, 430.
 Clubs, 290-6, 420.
 Clunch, 193, 508.
 Coaches, 203.
 Coif, 216.
 Coke, Sir E., Account of, 216-236.
 ——— Arms of, 162, 236.
 ——— Autograph of, 218.
 ——— Writings of, 218, 221-2.
 Cole, William, 203, 429.
 ——— a letter of, 204.
 ——— his MSS. referred to, 81, 82, 153, 154,
 163, 196, 376, 427.
 Collar of SS. 216.
 College :—
 Examinations, 347.
 Feasts, 62, 296, 345.
 Gardens, 207, 301-4, 412.
 Gates, 305-7.
 Halls, 141, 344, 357, 467.
 Histories, 41.
 System, 343.
 'Youths,' 201.
 Caius, Annales, 44.
 ——— referred to, 211, 304-5,
 308-9, 391.
 ——— Courts, 304-10, 441, 529.
 ——— memorial of, 54-66.
 Catharine Hall, 215.
 Christ's, 207.
 ——— Gardens, 411-6.
 Clare Hall, building, 193.
 ——— Chapel, 192.
 ——— foundation of, 170, 190-1.
 ——— Statutes, 190.
 Corpus Christi, 14.
 ——— Hall of, 431.
 ——— history of, 41.
 Emmanuel, 379.
 ——— Lion, 142.
 Jesus, History of, 43.

College :—

- John's, St., 17, 203.
- St., History of, 41.
- King's, 206, 426-37.
- Bridge, 118.
- Chapel, 364, 411-4, 432.
- Old Court, 430.
- ——— Gateway, 46.
- Magdalene, 480.
- Pembroke, 143, 220.
- Peter's, St., 485-8, 532.
- Sidney-Sussex, 378-9.
- History of, 46.
- Trinity, 18, 201.
- Chapel, 89-98.
- Hall, 345-9.
- Neville Court, 102, 140-1.
- Collins, 50.
- Colton, C., 429.
- Commemorations, 61.
- Commencement, 27-29, 200, 241.
- Commons, 273.
- Composition between King's College and the University, 427.
- Conduits, 312, 318.
- Consecration, form of, 192, 486.
- Copy-right law, 443, 446.
- Cotes, Roger, 54-62, 93, 96, 158-9, 419.
- Cotton, Sir Robert, 216.
- Covell, Dr., 422.
- Counsel, University, 224.
- Country of Cambridgeshire, 5-6, 114, 129, 197, 208.
- Cowell, John, 428.
- Cowley, 18.
- Coxe, William, 429.
- Cranmer, 203, 480-4.
- Crashaw, 52, 487.
- Cricket, 357.
- Cromwell, account of, 366-397.
- books relating to, 395.
- manor of, 367.
- memoirs of, 379.
- portraiture of, 396-7.
- signature of, 382, 532.
- Cross, the Market, 318-9.

- Crownfield, Cornelius, 475.
- Cudworth, 392.
- Cumberland, Bp., 424.
- Customs, 202, 205.

D.

- Daniel, Roger, 475.
- Date, ancient, 361, 531.
- Davies, Dr., 475.
- Dawes, Richard, 201.
- Degree ad eundem, 427.
- by proxy, 417.
- Determination, 213.
- D'Ewes, Sir Simon, 288.
- Diary, 155, 199.
- Discipline, 208, 214.
- Ditton, Fen, 133.
- Dobree, Peter Paul, 95-6.
- Dominus, 273.
- Dorislaus, Dr., 390.
- Draper, Sir William, 429.
- Dryden, 420.
- Duck, Arthur, 390.

E.

- Egyptian Antiquities, 401-10.
- Elinor, Queen, 171.
- Elizabeth, Queen, 105, 219, 220, 437.
- Ely, Bp. of, 238.
- Cathedral of, 257.
- Monks of, 362.
- Emblem, University, 473, 524.
- Enclosure, 197.
- Epigrams, 40, 78, 235, 337, 526, 531.
- Epitaphs, 60, 65, 96, 113, 187, 316, 317, 349, 354, 448, 487.
- Erasmus, 71.
- Essex, Earl of, 183, 224.
- James, 192, 204, 441.
- Eton College, 426.
- Etonenses, Alumni, 426.
- Evelyn, 418, 424.
- Examination, 462-67, 481.

F.

- Fagius, 205.
 Farmer, Dr., 155.
 Fellow of a College, 190, 208-9.
 ——— Commoners, 220.
 Fellowships, 481.
 Field, John, 474.
 Fisher, Bp., 68-76, 238, 525.
 Fleur de Lys, 498-9.
 Foot-ball, 289.
 Founders, 54, 68, 164, 173.
 Freshmen, 277.
 Frith, 201.
 Fuller, Thomas.
 ——— Mss. by, 163.
 ——— references to his History, 43, 159, 160,
 184, 186, 187, 202, 205, 217, 220, 223,
 232, 447, 471.

G.

- Gale, Dr., 419.
 Gardiner, Bp., 109.
 Garnet, 224.
 Gataker, 391.
 Gault, 508.
 Geology of the County, 329.
 Germans, 365.
 Gibbs, Sir Vickary, 429.
 ——— the Architect, 430, 440.
 Gilds, 296-8.
 Glisson, Francis, 66.
 Glover, Robert, 212.
 Glyn, Dr., 201.
 Goad, Thomas, 428.
 God's-House, 363.
 Gog-Magog, figures, 196.
 ——— Hills, 86-7, 101, 114-6, 196.
 Gonville, Edmund, 54, 61, 400.
 Gooch, Dr., 439-40.
 Gostlin, Dr., 213-5.
 Gough, 163.
 Gowns, 206.
 Grace, 61, 78.
 Graduati Cantabrig., 160, 163.
 Grammar, 362.

- Granta, 113.
 Gray, 53, 142.
 Greek Type, 471, 478.
 Green, Thomas, 269.
 Gremial, 244.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, 46.
 ——— College, 418.
 Greville, Sir Fulke, 439.
 Grose, 202.
 Gruter, John, 211.

H.

- Hailstone, John, 270.
 Hall, Robert, 17.
 ——— Dr. Joseph, 196.
 ——— Edmond, 475.
 Hambden, 368.
 Hammond, Col. Robert, 368, 370, 373-4.
 Hare, Robert, Account of, 36, 149.
 ——— his Collections, 150-1, 158.
 Harvey, Dr. Henry, 205.
 ——— William, 63-6, 341-2.
 Harvie, Sir Francis, 231.
 Harwood, Thomas, 427.
 Hatcher, Thomas, 428, 433.
 ——— his Catalogue, 206.
 Hayes, John, 474.
 Hayward, W., 429.
 Head of a House, 237.
 Heraldic Poetry, 120.
 ——— Notices, 80.
 Hervey, 18.
 Hesketh, Robert, 201.
 Heyrison, Matthew, 159.
 ——— John, 159.
 High Steward, 224-5, 231.
 Hill, Dr. Robert, 220.
 History, Sources of, 34-37, 41-6, 149-163, 527.
 Hobart, 367.
 Hobson, 311-7, 417.
 Holkham, 162, 216, 218.
 Hooper, Francis, 95.
 Horn, Drinking, 296.
 Hostle, St. Mary's, 111.
 Houldsworth, Dr. Richard, 283.

Houses, Old, 359-65, 508-17.
 Hubbard, 155.
 Hungerford, John, 433.
 Hustler, William, 160.

I.

James I., 103, 213, 214, 219, 229, 233, 350.
 Jansen, Cornelius, 216.
 Jesus Lane, 203.
 Inns, 15, 203.
 Inn-Yards, 111, 438.
 Inn, the Bear, 380, 532.
 ——— Castle, 360, 508.
 ——— Cross Keys, 361, 509.
 ——— Dolphin, 203.
 ——— Falcon, 111, 360.
 ——— Half-Moon, 361.
 ——— Rose, 422.
 ——— Three Tuns, 420.
 ——— White Bull, 381.
 ——— White Horse, 15, 364, 531.
 ——— Wrestlers, 359.
 Inscriptions, 478.
 Installation, 21-31.
 Johnson, his Life of Coke, 220.
 Jonson, Ben, 52.
 Jowett, Dr., 141.

K.

Keller, F., 155.
 Kerriek, R., 433.
 King's Ditch, 312.

L.

Language, Antiquities of, 202.
 Latin, Use of, 61-2, 276.
 Lathom, Sir Thomas, 203.
 Lawrence, H., 374.
 Legate, John, 472.
 Legge, Dr., 45, 58-9, 247.
 ——— Cantrell, 473.
 Letters, 36, 70, 187, 189, 204, 240, 242, 282,
 285-7, 314, 481, 491, 492, 496, 497.
 ——— of Charles I., 384-5.

Letters of Cromwell, 366-78, 375, 391.
 ——— Carrying of, 313.
 Letterns, 435.
 Library, 339, 356.
 ——— of Caius Coll., 212-3, 223, 231, 233.
 ——— of Downing Coll., 201.
 ——— of Emmanuel Coll., 363.
 ——— of George I., 439-40.
 ——— of Jesus Coll., 237.
 ——— Pepysian, 419, 423.
 ——— Public, 408, 438-46.
 ——— Benefactors to, 443.
 ——— of Trinity Coll., 17, 216.
 ——— of Trinity Hall, 223, 225, 229.
 Lister, Martin, 131.
 Littleton, Judge, 217, 235.
 ——— his Book, 219.
 Lobby, the, 293.
 Lock, Daniel, 93, 95.
 Locke, Matthew, 417.
 Lodging, 202.
 Logic 203, 244.
 Long, Dr., 243.
 ——— John, 428.

M.

Malden, his Account of King's Coll. Chapel,
 429, 433, 436, 532.
 Malignants, 381.
 Manchester, Earl of, 225, 381, 391.
 Mansfield, Sir James, 429.
 Manuscripts:—
 ——— British Museum, 153, 161, 217,
 218, 226.
 ——— Caius College, 56, 68, 77-8, 80,
 120, 151, 156, 159, 186, 212, 213,
 231, 233, 280, 308, 439, 440, 441,
 485, 486.
 ——— Coke's, Sir E., 218.
 ——— Corpus Christi, 35, 155, 197.
 ——— Downing, 153, 264, 474.
 ——— Emmanuel, 161, 186-7, 283.
 ——— Heraldic, 203.
 ——— Jesus College, 155, 161, 162, 287.

Manuscripts :—

- John's, St. College, 161.
 ————— Public Library, 57, 69, 218, 225,
 226, 229, 393, 443.
 ————— Sidney College, 161.
 ————— Trinity ——— 229.
 ————— ——— Hall, 390.
 Margaret, Lady, 69–70, 493–500.
 Mason, Charles, 201, 268, 507.
 Masters, Dr., 41, 43, 155.
 Master of Arts, 202, 204, 243.
 Matriculation, 378.
 ————— Book, 399.
 Matthias, Dr., 211.
 Maynard, William, 203.
 May Term, 411.
 Medals, 466.
 Mediastinus, 272.
 Medicine, 213, 214.
 Mere, John, 155, 205.
 Michell, John, 268.
 Middleton, Conyers, 268.
 Milestone, 1, 9–11, 12.
 Mills, Thomas, 212.
 Milton, 18, 50, 207.
 ——— Bust of, 142, 503–5.
 ——— Character of, 208–9.
 ——— Doctrines of, 209.
 ——— Effigies of, 507.
 ——— MS., 209, 507.
 Moderator, 243–4, 277.
 Monuments, 59, 247, 433, 531.
 Moore, William, 45.
 Morland, Sir Samuel, 420.
 Morris, Drake, his MS., 153.
 Mottos, 216, 217, 308, 399, 419, 473, 525,
 528.
 Mulberry, 207.
 ————— Milton's, 207–10, 411, 501.
 Mulcaster, Richard, 428.
 Mummies, 339, 409.
 Musæ Cantabrig., 336.
 Museum, 85, 127, 266.
 ——— Fitzwilliam, 342, 366, 435, 505.
 ——— of the Philosophical Society, 127–9.
 ——— Woodwardian, 320–35, 529–30.

N.

- Nares, Robert, 218.
 Nasmyth, 225, 443.
 Nelson, 401.
 Neville, Robert, 428.
 Newmarket-heath, 197.
 Newton, Sir I., 18, 201, 204.
 ——— his Statue, 97–8, 143.
 Noake, Robert, 428.
 Norton, Col. Richard, 374.

O.

- Observatory, entrance gate of, 253.
 Offices in the University, 237–9.
 Orders of the Heads, 239.
 Organistæ, 421.
 Organ, 194–5, 420.
 Oxford, 223, 224.

P.

- Padua, Degrees at, 59, 63.
 Paper Mills, 470.
 Papists, 203, 205.
 Parker, Richard, 211.
 ——— his History, 59, 163, 212.
 ——— John William, 475.
 Paston, John, 219.
 ——— Family, 236.
 Pen, William, 422.
 Pensioner, 872, 275.
 Pepys, Samuel, 417–25.
 ——— his Diary, 424–5.
 Perne, Andrew, 204, 240, 338, 488.
 Perse, Dr., 58, 67.
 Philosophical Society, History of, 121–6.
 Piscina in Jesus College Chapel, 153.
 Pitt, William, Bust of, 142.
 ——— Verses on, 148.
 ——— Press, Marbles in the, 409.
 Plague, 314, 482.
 Plate, College, 385.
 ——— Ancient, 296–8, 529.
 Play Acting, 23, 104–11, 186, 247, 348, 527.
 Playfare, Dr., 203.
 Plumptre, Dr., 241.

Portraits, Painted, 60, 143, 316, 341-2, 357.
 484.
 ——— Engraved, 63, 172, 173, 187, 216.
 Poyntz, Stephen, 429.
 Prayers, 191, 452, 525.
 Præco, 245.
 Prælector Rhetoricus, 280.
 Prævaricator, 241-3.
 Preachers, 415.
 President of the University, 238.
 Press, the Pitt, 30, 468-79.
 Prestimonium, 62.
 Prizes, Smith's, 465.
 Probation-Fellows, 426.
 Proctor, 213, 237.
 Professorship, 203, 213.
 Proproctor, 244.
 Proverbs, 202, 234.
 Pugh, Robert, 396.
 Punning, 200, 233.
 Purbeck, Viscountess, 217, 232.
 Pyramids, 403, 405.
 Pythagoras, School of, 485.

Q.

Quarrels, 99, 100.
 Querela Cantabrigiensis, 386.
 Questionists, 277.
 Quinquagint, the, 292.

R.

Ray, John, 82, 130, 132.
 Reading Parties, 249.
 Rector of the University, 237.
 Regent Master of Arts, 204, 277.
 ——— House, 421.
 Registers, 378, 380, 387, 394, 398, 399.
 Registrar, Qualification for, 399.
 ——— his Books, 160, 220.
 Revels, King of the, 104.
 Richardson, Dr., 154, 155, 160.
 Ridley, Bp., 244, 482.
 Roads, 205.
 Roubiliac, 204, 216.

Royston, 202.
 Russell, Sir Francis, 295.

S.

Sacellanus, 241, 244.
 Sandwich, Earl of, 417, 423.
 Sarcophagus, 407, 409.
 Sawyer, Sir Robert, 420.
 Scarlet-days, 347.
 Scholars, 205, 220, 272, 274.
 ——— University, 466.
 Schools, the, 438, 532.
 ——— Grammar, 401.
 Scot, John, his Account of the University,
 161-2, 236.
 Screens, 345.
 Scuta, 100.
 Sedgwick, Prof., 271.
 Senate, the, 240.
 ——— House, 438, 441.
 Sermons, 183, 415, 454.
 ——— taking Notes of, 228.
 Serjeant, 216.
 Servitor, 272.
 Sherman, John, 43, 46.
 Siberch, John, 470.
 Signs, Inn, 317, 364.
 Simeon, Charles, 413.
 Sizer, 272.
 Sizings, 346.
 Smith, Thomas, 160.
 ——— Robert, 155.
 ——— John, 475.
 Sonnets, 11, 20, 79, 147, 210, 340, 342, 425, 517.
 Sophister, 243, 277.
 Spelman, Sir Henry, 274.
 Spenser, Edmund, 47-8.
 Stang, riding the, 112.
 Stationers' Company, 471-2.
 Statutes, 60, 189-90.
 Stillingfleet, 420.
 Stokys, Matthew, his Book, 154.
 Students, Advice to, 221.
 Study, Course of, 275.
 Subsizator, 274.

Suffolk, Earl of, 225.
 Surnames, 167.
 Surplice, 420.
 Syndicate, 240.

T.

Theatre, 101, 112, 441.
 Thomas, Thomas, 472.
 Thompson, 49.
 Thorndon, 244.
 Tournament, 99.
 Tracy, 201.
 Traditions, 208-9.
 Translations, 186, 235, 305, 487, 488.
 Treasury, 401.
 Trees, 358.
 Tripodes, 241-2, 528.
 Tripos, Classical, 465.
 Trumpington Street, 13.
 Tuition, College, 271.
 ——— Private, 286-7, 284.
 Twelfth Night, 104.
 Twine, Bryan, 159, 203.

V.

Vacation, Long, 249-52, 278.
 Vandle-bury, 115.
 Vice-Chancellor, 205, 212-3, 237-8, 253, 289.
 ——— his Books, 157.
 Voting, Manner of, 421.

U.

Union Society, 176-82.
 Universities, 203, 223.
 University, Cambridge:—
 ——— Foundation of, 223.
 ——— Style of, 237.
 Usher, Abp., 201, 205.

W.

Wainscotting, 364.
 Waits, 289.
 Walker, Dr., 81.
 Walks, the, 16-20.
 ——— College, 357.
 Waller, 37.
 Walton's Polyglot.
 ——— Dedication of, 292.
 Ward, a Royal, 167, 497.
 Warren, Dr., 156.
 ——— his MS., 12, 262.
 Watts, Archdeacon, 281.
 ——— Richard, 475.
 Wendy, Dr., 67.
 West, Bp., 119.
 Westminster Scholars, 201.
 Westrow, Thomas, 374.
 Wetherell, Thomas, 400.
 Widdrington, Dr., 451.
 Wharton, Henry, 417.
 ——— Lord, 367, 368-75.
 Whichcote, Benjamin, 428.
 Whitgift, Abp., 220.
 Whittiesford, 510.
 Wilkins, Dr., 418.
 ——— William, 431.
 Williams, Bp., 233.
 Willughby, Francis, 130.
 Windle, William, 201.
 Winterton, Ralph, 428.
 Wollaston, Dr., 67.
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 238.
 Woodward, Dr. John, 266.
 Woodwork, 435, 364.
 Wordsworth, John, 425.
 ——— William, 437.
 Wortley, 156.
 Worts, William, 245.
 Wotton, Anthony, 428.
 Wright, Edward, 312.
 Wykeham, William of, 80.





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